PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 295. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 26 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
15th May	CHINA (a)	7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,907
6th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
19th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	7,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA (a)	11,902
30th ,,	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,782
14th ,,	WALDEBRA	158,25
21st ,,	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea" Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN-The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i Hind" leaving Bombay on the 10th April The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons
30th April	MASHOBRA	8,388
30th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailing to Straits, China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persia Gulf.

Date	steamer	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
8th ,,	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
9th ,,	VARDA	Basra direct.
21st ,,	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
23rd ,,	KARAGOLA	E. S. Africa via Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Dep
Dolagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	5th Apl.
Yoshida Maru	S. Mita	3303	5th Apl.	10th ,,
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl
Calcutta Maru	G Matsushita	5389	21st Apl.	3rdMay

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	4th Apl.	14th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimasaki	12th April.	22nd Ap.
Kamogo Maru	W. Miura	28th April	10th May;
Indus Maru	E. Yano	3rd April.	14th May;

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Madras.
R. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.
7234

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 997,665
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs.	2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen	100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen	50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagarsaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,37,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-3-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900 0 0
Capital Paid-up	12,32,254 15 2
Reserve Funds	15,70,884 2 0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per anaum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,616/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memen Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with

Annas	and upwards and it will earn	% Per Annum

Open the account to-day at the
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
POST BOX 22, BRANCH—KARACHI. PHONE 5303.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPI-

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,107
CONTINGENCY FUND ...	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dagal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
laims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds...	Rs. 20,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 10,000.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare outrates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents.
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Hydrometer

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English, German or American make. Orders at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD

MANILAL MANSION,
Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 1.

OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A 1.

Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses Charming odour of freshly put Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stoppered Phial Re. 1/8 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & Co., *Perfumers*,
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola
CALCUTTA.

The Renowned Panacea of the Hind.
Pharmacopoeia

MAKARADHWAJA

Prepared with the purest ingredients, including gold
7 doses Re. 1, 30 doses Rs. 3,
1 tola Rs. 16.
(Packing and Postage Free.)

The Pre-eminent Physician of India MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S., writes:—

"I can assert that your preparations are made according to sastric principles and are pure."

"Makaradhwaja" pamphlet sent free.

Makaradhwaja Store

256, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta.

(We do not prepare or sell any other medicine. Our sole attention and care is concentrated in preparing the pure MAKARADHWAJA.)

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Cooperative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILLIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WHORNEY, Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price Re 1.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No 211. BOMBAY No. 4

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY,

THE ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT

CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced?

OLD Garments Turned out NEW

Why go to the Expense of having new clothes made, when you can get your articles done as good as new at our works.

Under Experienced and Expert Management.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Prompt & Co.,

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
9, Tamarind Lane.

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25

ROLLED GOLD Rs. 35

THE "QUEEN ANNE."

MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch, that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.
ROLLED GOLD Rs. 35.

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

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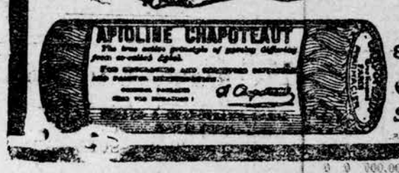

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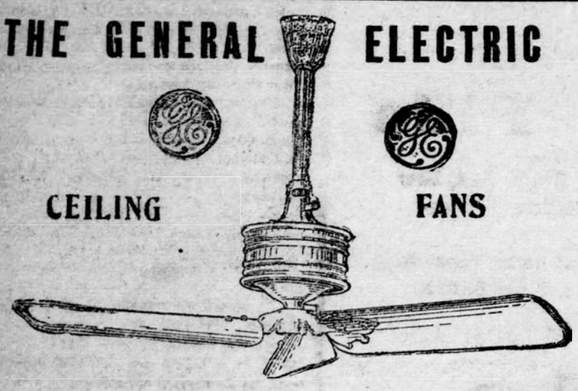

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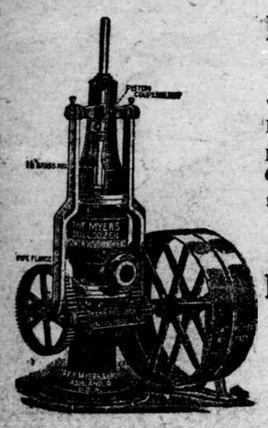

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WANTED—AGENTS everywhere for the sale of a book, in press, named NEVER-GET-ILL, Price Rs. 3. Apply with terms of commission to Box No. 1976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2833

WANTED—COTTAGE PIANO—For School purpose of any make and any condition, particulars and lowest price. Also Musical Instrument. Apply immediately Box No. 1986, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2868

WANTED.—For Calender, a COTTON BOWL of 24in. Dia, the length of the cotton surface on the Bowl being 82½in. Write with price and particulars to Box No. 1976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2848

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance Steam Coal business, on interest and/or commission basis. Please write to Box No. 4078, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2853

REQUIRED AGENTS for a Goa line Steamship Company, for the following ports:—Hernai, Dabhol, Jaigarh, Ratnagiri, Jetapur, Vijaydurga, Deogarh, Malwan, Vaingurla, Panjim. Apply Box No. 1975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2844

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

WANTED.—By an Anglo-Indian married couple with a child, a small FLAT in the vicinity of Byculla, Parel or preferably Dadar. Willing to share flat with respectable tenants if separate bath and Kitchen is available. Apply Box No. 1981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2859

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—As owner going to Europe, one Rover, four seater 12-15 H.P. 1920 model Torpedo shaped Motor Car, very little used: Apply K J. SETT, Pedder Road, R2851A

FOR SALE—12 Wimbridge-made teakwood armed dining chairs, 1 long curtain pole, and 1 new English Steel large Deed Box. Apply MANECKJI SETT'S WADI, Fort. R2851

FOR SALE.—Baby's Pram; Canoe-shaped; sea-springs white. Little used. White drill covers. Rs 125 or near offer Apply Box No 1963, Advt. Dept: "Bombay Chronicle." R2809

A lot of new Kerosine OIL ENGINES FOR SALE, complete with water and Oil Tanks. 3, 5, 12 H P. Price Rs 700, 1,150, 2,350 respectively SUNDERDAS & Co Post Box No 292 Bombay. R2764

A COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE—Absolutely in perfect order, moderate price. Also VIOLIN with Case, Wooden Bed, Gent's Cycle. Apply immediately to Box No. 1984, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2867

FOR SALE.—One FRENCH CHARRON MOTOR CAR, 4 cylinder 10-12 H.P. newly painted and overhauled, owner going up-country offers invited. Apply Box No. 1982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2861

FOR SALE.—FORD MOTOR CAR, New Model. Self-starting adjustment Dash board, switches, elect-light, speedimetre, watch, mascot, luggage carried, stapney, two sets khakhi covers and all tools complete little used. Excellent condition, Rs. 3,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 1965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2816

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters. Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO. 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	110
Under wood No. 5 Latest, Leather Case	220
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt Like New	200
Empire No. 2 with Back spacer	145
Empire No. 1 Fiscap Size. Visible	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size	195
Royal No. 5 Visible	125
7 Lbs. Box Portable with case	165

Typewriter Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Terms moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Fox Portable with Case, used few days,	125
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, Fine	160
Remington No. 7 2 Colours Rs. 110,	120
Empire 1, Rs. 100, Empire 2, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 235, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief,	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	320
Remington 10, new, used few days,	300
Remington 11 Dec. Tab. Rs. 225, Policy	290
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5 American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, 2 Colours, Brief Size,	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A STUDEBAKER, six seated MOTOR TAXI CAR FOR SALE. For particulars see MANAGER, Shastri Hall, Grant Road, Bombay. R2865

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC MOTOR BRAND new 2 to 20 B.H.P. A.C. or D.C. complete. Apply KANJI HUNSRAJ MISTRY, 125, Chukla Street, Bombay 3. R2873

FOR SALE.—23.50 I.H.P. Compound condensing STEAM ENGINE by John Musgrave complete in working order; 32 Tons Overhead travelling crane by John Musgrave, 32 feet span; 24 Cast Iron Pipe socket, 15 Cast Iron Pipe Flanged. Apply to:—MEHTA & Co., Princess Street, Vithaldas Road, Mathuradas Building, 2nd Floor Post No. 2, Bombay. Telephone Address 5799. Telegraphic Address "LALKALSI." R2834

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARRAGES, opposite to the General Motor Agency at Girgaum Back Road, S. S. MAHIMVALA'S BUNGALOW, R2744

TO BE LET—Bhimpore, Dumas, "Brighton Park," large, furnished, upper storied BUNGALOW, Minton tiled, six, bedrooms, halls, sitting rooms, outhouses, large compound, watertap. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAMM, Brighton Park," Dumas, Surat. R2832

TO LET.—For the Season, DHUN WILLA, Matheran, near Rugby with billiards 4 to 5 Bed Rooms and Baths. Drawing and Dining rooms. Suitable for an European Chumary Messing can be arranged from Rugby Hotel. Apply, B.A. Wadia, Sheridan House, Gowalia Tank Road R 2852

MUBARAK MANZIL.—TO BE LET—Spacious Bungalow ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, near Musjid Bunder, Chagla Villa, Dadar. R2820

TO BE LET.—TWO NORTH LIGHT GODOWNS, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road. All Steel Structure. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 310, Lamington Rd., (off Jacob Circle), or 320 Mint Rd., Fort. C 8843

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. R2759

TO LET for the Poona season (June-October 1921) ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, containing drawing and dining rooms and six large bedrooms with bath and dressing rooms, with ample stable accommodation, servants' quarters etc. Well furnished with complete electric installation, billiard table, etc., situated on the best locality and commanding an excellent view. Generally occupied by Rajas. For rent and other particulars apply K. DADY BURJOR, 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Telephone 900. R 2843

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8730

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R2059

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows treet, Fort.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Vancouver

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163. Telephone No. 1830.

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET, LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the work of a building on Plot No. 28 Parish Venkatachella Ayyar Street, George Town, Madras. The form of tender, the specification of work and schedule of rates can be obtained at the office of the undersigned at 420, Mint Street, Madras, on office days between 2 and 4.30 p.m.

CALLIANJEE & SONS, Managing Agents. C8803

PUBLIC NOTICE.

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours, If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—

HARJIVAN VALJI, 17, Champagalli, Near Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay No 2.

LIMESTONE IN BHOPAL STATE.

EXTENSIVE DEPOSIT of stratified lime stone, containing over 86 per cent. Calcium Corbonate and highly suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture exist within a few miles of Badni Railway Station near Hoshangabad and halfway between Bombay and Delhi. Outcrop of Seam, about 40 feet thick and dipping 50, exposed for miles along hill side. Labour cheap and coal available from Mohpani 94 miles and Pench Valley 149. Bhopal Government willing to give mining leases on favourable terms to persons with ample financial resources and business experience. For particulars please apply to undersigned.

M. OBAIDULLAH, B.Sc., (Birmingham), State Geologist and Mining, Engineer, Bhopal, C. I. 8698

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey, and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921. We invite enquiries from the Trade. Apply:—

COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO., Bombay Agency, Post Box 899, BOMBAY. C 7926

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 39th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors report and statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1920.
(2) To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible to re-election.
(4) To appoint auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th March to 3rd April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO., Agents.

5th March, 1921.
187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. C8672

SECOND-HAND MICHINERY FOR SALE.

WE have the following second hand machinery, in perfect working order and condition, FOR SALE, subject to being unsold.

400 looms, 36in.—58in. R.S., fast and loose reeds, by Coopers, Sowdens.

Butturworth and Dickinson, Keighleys, Hodgsons, Dugadales, William and Mills, etc.

All looms up to 43in., at £26-0-0 each.
All looms from 45-48in., at £23-10-0 each.
All looms from 52-56in., at £26-10-0 each.

3 Ring winding frames 176 spindles each by Howard and Bullough at 17/6 per spindle.

1 Pirn winding machine by Rd. Hall and Sons, 80 spindle at £1-0-0 each.

6 9/8s Warping Mills, complete with V creels by Howard and Bullough and Wm. Dickinson at £55-0-0 each.

3 9/8s Tape sizing machines 6ft. by 4ft. cylinders, single roller, sow box, direct driven, by Howard and Bullough at £350-0-0 each.

2 Plaiting Machines by Geo. Keighley at £45-0-0 each.

1 Yarn Tester by Goodbrand and Holland, will test up to 100lbs. £20.

3 Beaming Frames Howard and Bullough V creels boxwood bushed Hitchens measuring motion, overhauled as new at £65-0-0.

1 Yarn Conditioning stove, complete with weights and scales, heated by gas, at £18-0-0.

100 gross Ring Weft Pirn Bobbins, 100 gross Pirn Bobbins at 15 gross.

14 gross Warpers Bobbins, full sheilded, Wilson Bros., at £5 gross.

5 Drawing in frames, with rods, £10-0-0 each.

1 Large size Beck complete with piping, pump, top gearing, boil pipes, etc., at £250-0-0.

Prices F.O.B. Blackburn, including packing, freight and forwarding, etc., charges extra. No counter-offers entertained.

50 per cent. cash on acceptance of order, balance against documents in London. Communicate with:—

JAGASIA BROTHERS, 78, Portland Street, Manchester.

Telegraphic Address: SURFACE, MANCHESTER. Codes, Bentleys. R2838

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS invited for Saraswat Society's Building at Santa Cruz for supply of building materials and for piece work contract of the constructional work. Apply to DESAI AND BHUTA, No. 1, Hamam Street Fort, Bombay, on or before 10th April, 1921. R 2871

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

THE Public are advised that trains will not run and passengers will not be booked from stations between Grant Road and Church Gate (inclusive) between 8.30 and 9 hours on SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1921.

W. P. PECHEY, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1921. C8845

NOTICE.

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

ISSUE OF SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that persuant to the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th March 1921, it was RESOLVENT to issue Second Call of the Capital viz.:—Rs. 25 per share, on the 2nd April, 1921, and to request the Shareholders to pay the Call money on or before the 2nd May, 1921.

The Shareholders are, therefore requested to pay the call money within the aforesaid period.

JUGATRAM & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents. C8849

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of a Primary School with sanitary fittings, etc., at Dongri Street, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Special Engineer, Development Works.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 31st March, 1921. C8858

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Certificates of title to Shares in this Company are ready for issue, and that delivery thereof will be given between the hours of eleven and three in exchange for the application, Allotment, and First and Second Call Receipts, all duly discharged by the holders of the respective Shares

P. J. KANGA, Secretary.

Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 1st April 1921. C8856

INDIAN MERCHANTS TO NOTE FOR REFERENCE.

OURS IS A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN.

WE ACT AS Buying and Selling Agents for our Indian Customers and are always willing to help them in every possible way. We have special buyers in our Deptt. for:—

COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS, TENTS, JOBS, ETC. SMALLWARES, HARDWARE, MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, ACCESSORIES, COLORS, ETC.

All kinds of Textile Machinery, both second hand and new. Mill Stores, Chemicals, etc.

We have special selling agents for:—All kinds of Indian produce including Cotton, Wool, Raw Hides Tea, etc.

As our terms are strictly cash against documents in London or India, through Exchange Banks, we naturally charge small commission for our services.

Direct agencies with manufacturers arranged for, on special terms.

For C. I. F. Quotations Address to:—

JAGASIA BROTHERS, 78 Portland Street, Manchester, England. C 8810

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 8th March, 1921, and duly confirmed as Special Resolutions at a second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 31st March, 1921, THE ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION, LIMITED were appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO., LD., with effect as from midnight the 31st March —1st April 1921, in the place of Messrs EWART LATHAN & Co., who resigned the said office, such resignation being conditional upon the aforesaid Resolutions being duly passed.

All communications and correspondence should in future be addressed to:—

THE ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION, LIMITED. (EWART, LATHAM BRANCH.). Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, The Bombay Woolen Mfg. Co, Ltd

At the registered office of the Company—42/48 Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Dated this first day of April, 1921.

THE ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION, LIMITED. (EWART, LATHAM BRANCH.), Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, The Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd. C8844

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs 96, Ninety-six Rupees per share (less Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1920, will be paid on or after the 7th April 1921 to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co, Ltd. whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1921.

By Order of the Board, C. N WADIA & COY., Agents.

The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 31st March 1921. C8846

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for ANNUAL REPAIRS, PETTY WORKS, &c., (1) for the General Branch, etc., and (2) for the Drainage Branch for the year 1921-22, will be received up to 2 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Special Engineer, Development Works.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th March, 1921. C8839

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 8 to 32 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any size sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry. 7806

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 5-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., Poona. THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. C 8720

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGADHAR RAMCHANDRA MAHIMKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. NARAYEN RAMCHANDRA MAHIMKAR his right, title, and interest in the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim in to upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift, inheritance, incumbrance, easement charge, use, occupation maintenance; or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Mercantile Bank Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise, the same, if any, will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the tenements and messuages standing thereon situate, lying and being at First Carpenter Street, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bearing New Survey No. 5228 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6596 and Street Nos. 84 and 86 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the 1st Carpenter Street, on or towards the West by the property of Rupe Juna, on or towards the North by the property of Chaturbhuj Jeewandas, and on or towards the South by the property of Kondaji Essaji.

Dated this day of March, 1921.

(Sd.) PAYNE and Co. Purchaser's Attorneys. C8851

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase as a going concern of the business of the Commercial Watch Co., who are dealing in Jewellery, Gold, Silver and Nickel watches and wristlets of all kinds and Electro-plated ware brassware India Silver ware, Indian Curios, Jewellery cases, etc., etc., at premises bearing No. 22 to 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The tender should be sent to the undersigned in a sealed packet at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, before 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 16th April, 1921, with a deposit of Rs. 500 in currency notes, which deposit will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

The conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of the undersigned at any time during business hours. On application to the undersigned arrangements will be made for giving inspection of the premises stock-in-trade etc.

The business will be sold as a going concern with all its stock-in-trade, and the goodwill thereof including the use of the name and the right to occupy the premises where the business is carried on.

The concern is very old and well-established doing chiefly wholesale business, having direct connections with some of the best and oldest manufacturers in England and the Continent.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Solicitors for the Proprietor of The Commercial Watch Company. C8852

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DWARKADAS TRICUMDAS and LUKHMIDAS GORDHANDAS have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lieu, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the Pension and Tax Tenure and now freehold together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 63 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 141, New No. 1308, Old Survey No. 149 and New Survey No. 1405 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under C Ward No. 267 and Street Nos. 242—344 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Talakchund and Shapurji on or towards the South by the property of Maneckchund Panachund, on or towards the East by the said Shaik Memon Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1921.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8842

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHINTAMAN BALAJI LIMAYE, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a retired employee of the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Deceased.

And PARWATIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 19th day of March, 1921.

Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C 8861

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PLAYING CARDS, KROPP RAZORS, COTTON HEALDS, LAMP SHADES, EYE WASHERS, ESSENCES, ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

15 cases Playing Cards, Bicycle, Alladin and Steam boat.
3 parcels—12 dozen Kropp razors, size 3.
3 cases Cotton Healds.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

9 cases enamelled Lamp shades.
3 cases enamelled Eye washers.
31 cases Essences and Colours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, opposite the College of Science.

A large lot of corrugated Iron sheets, buildings, sheds, stores, fittings, etc., erected in the compound of the Prince of Wales Museum for temporary purposes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW, AT LONAVLA NEAR BOMBAY-POONA ROAD AND AT ABOUT 5 MINUTES WALK FROM THE STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 10th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner a large bungalow formerly known as Bhaskerrao contractors Bunglow and situate near the Bombay-Poona Road at Lonavla about 5 minutes walk from the Lonavla Station and behind the Bunglow of the late Justice Ranade.

The Land admeasures about two thousand and nine hundred square yards on which full royalty has been paid and the structures thereon are a paka built main bungalow consisting of five large rooms, a big verandah two separate baths and outhouses consistin of a verandah and three large rooms, beside two guests rooms, and bath and two large Court yards, also large stables.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale and inspection of Bunglow, also copies of plan can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND PROPERTY AT KHUMBALA ROAD, SITUATED NEAR RUPPA VILLA.

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd April 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property hereunder described:—

Particulars of the property:—

All the piece of parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon and containing by admeasurement about 960 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by Sheth Naorojee N. Wadia's property on the South by Sheth Darabshah, B. Dubash's property on East by Khumbala Hill Road on West by the Petit Sanatorium.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala, Phirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February, 1921, in Suit No. 3096 of 1920, Goostad Khodadad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf, on SUNDAY, the 10th day of April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Kala Chauki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. , Old Survey No. , New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 1071, 10, 10A and 10B, Street No. 31, 31 and 31 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale, apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office, 48, Medows Street, or the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE LINSEED MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 181 BAGS OF LINSEED.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of Seth Beharilal Koonjlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Ralli Bros' Dana Bunder Godown, L. Lane, the following:—

181 bags of Linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Tokersey Kanjee and Co:—

7 bags of Almond.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 case metal buttons.
10 cases assorted Biscuits.
15 cases enamelware, such as basins bawls, rice plates, tumblers, etc.

By order of parties concerned:—

4 bales check.
1 bale woollen blankets.
1 bale coloured mulmul.
9 pieces coloured Chintz.

By the order of Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

Dead articles, viz., boots, clothes, medicine.
Horses, carriages, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4227.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF GERMAN HURRICANE LANTERNS AND GLOBES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 2nd April 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Societa De Commercio Italo-Orientale and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentor concerned:—

About 2,300 German Hurricane lanterns, big size.
About 1,000 German lanterns, small size.
About 10,000 (ten thousands) globes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITERS, PHONOGRAPHS, SINGER SEWING MACHINES, HURRICANE LANTERNS, GLOBES, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, decent and well-made household and office furniture, comprising beautiful satin leather and tapestry lined drawing room suites, centre tables, teapoys, arm and armless chairs, office, low and easy chairs, deck chairs, revolving office chairs, ladies and gent's writing tables and desks, roll top table, single and double glass and panel door cupboards, glass door almyrahs, mirror back chest of drawers, cottage piano, Persian rugs of beautiful patterns, galichas, Singer's sewing machines, hornless and with horn phonographs, bookstands, towel racks, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1 glass door almyrah, 1 electric adjusting hall lamp, 1 blackwood centre table.

The property of a European lady:—

Table, crockery, flower-holders, bicycle, golf sticks, spoons and forks, picture frames, books, binocular, etc., etc.

On account of manufacturers:—

2 Brand new substantial safes.

By order of Messrs. Societa De Commercio Italo-Orientale and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, concerned:—

2300 German hurricane lanterns, big size.
1,000 German hurricane lanterns, small size.
10,000 globes to match the above.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By the order of the Bank concerned:—

2 cases Cadbury's chocolates
50 cases finest Sardines in Olive Oil.
30 cases of 60 tins Zyssens "Star" Brand Cheese.

By order of Narandas Mengraj, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Ramkrishna T. Thakore:—

A.S.M. 1/29—29 cases glass globe.
EB 19/26—8 cases suit cases; 14/16—3 cases paper pasted wooden suit cases.
A.A.H.M. 1/5—5 cases suit cases.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE AT THE ORIENT HOTEL BUILDING SHOP OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET BY J. S. MODY AND CO., ON SUNDAY, THE 3RD APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M.

The stock-in-trade of a well-known chemist's shop consisting of Patent Medicines, drugs, chemicals, perfumery, toilet requisites, provisions, Essences etc.

On MONDAY, the 4th April, at 2-30 p.m.

The stock-in-trade of a well-known Tailoring Shop consisting of silk, woollen and cotton piece-goods, hosiery, collars, felt hats, etc.

In small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers. Goods now on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1921.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.'S SALE.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions of the Ordance officer I/c, Clothing Branch, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction a large quantity of clothing such as Blankets, Durries, Woollens' Cotton helmets bamboos, cordage, gunny, etc., etc. in all small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd April 1921, on Bombay Port Trust grounds Y. Shed, Grain Depot, Mazagaon, Bombay. For further particular apply to.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay 1st April 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
The Bandman Comedy Co.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!
TO-DAY AT 5 p. m.
SPECIAL Reduced Price Matinee
The Company's recent success
"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"
BY Walter Howard
Author of
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
including the world-famed sketch
"THE MONKEY'S PAW"
by W. W. JACOBS
and
"DUDS"
A Comedy Sketch By J. Oliver Twiss.
Prices:—Matinee Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
" Night: Rs. 5, 4, 3. 2 & 1.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

NO CINEMA TO-DAY.
TO-MORROW & DAILY
At 6-30 & 10 p. m.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURES!
REMEMBER USUAL SUNDAY GATHERINGS
OLIVE THOMAS IN
"OUT YONDER"
An interesting 5 reel screen story of stormy coasts and sunny hearts. A thrilling Love Drama filled with the Freshness of the Sea.
SCENES SET AMID THE RUGGED ROCKY REEF IN THE ATLANTIC.
PRICES AS USUAL.
VAUDEVILLE! VAUDEVILLE!!
ECCENTRIC DUET
by
ZINA FROLOVA
and
BI-BO
Programme Will Include Following Items:—
Aria from Opera "PAGLIACCI" by BI-BO 2. "DIN-DIN" Duet by BI-BO and FROLOVA. 3. "POLISH MAZURKA" Composed by Veniaski Duet- Mandoline and Guitar —Bi-bo and Frolova. "4. March" Composed byBi-bo, playing five instrument at one time. 5. Song "MAOROZ" one string instrument and Guitar-Duet-Bi-bo and Frolova. 6. "RUSSIAN COSSACS" Composed by Bi-bo—Mandoline and Guitar —Duet—Bi-bo and Frolova. 7. ACROBATIC MUSIC—playing two instruments at one time by Bi-bo. 8. American new dance. Duet. Bi-bo and Frolova.

Economic & Financial Review.

BY KRISTODAS

March 30,

Fiscal Freedom.

It was to be expected that Manchester merchants and manufacturers would protest against the increase in the import duty on piece-goods from 7½ per cent. to 11 per cent. Our readers must be remembering that strenuous agitation carried on by Lancashire while the War was going on at its hottest, against the increase in the then import duties to 7½ per cent. without a corresponding rise in the excise duties. Reports from English papers show that the present agitation is also carried on in a similarly strenuous manner for when it touches its pockets, Lancashire is never slow. It has got the tremendous strength of a large number of members in the House of Commons and the still more tremendous strength of funds which now in the modern world plays such a prominent part in moulding the public opinion. The present times, however, are very inopportune for any Lancashire deputation to gain its points. In the first place, the Government of India requires very badly every additional pie to meet the huge deficit which has come about consequent upon the colossal military expenditure. In the second place, Mr. Montagu and his admirers have laid great stress upon the so-called "Fiscal Autonomy" given to India. Mr. Hailey definitely stated that increase in import duties were not in the nature of protection to Indian industries but meant only for revenue purposes. As such there cannot be any yielding to the demand of Lancashire till at least the financial position of the Government of India improves to a vital extent. With regard to the second aspect, the reforms have but been recently introduced and that too, with all the eclat and pomp and pageantry designed to make the Indian people feel that they are given something which is stupendous in its nature. At a time when Mr. Gandhi and his fellow nationalists are drying out that the reform mean nothing and when the moderate leaders affect to fall in raptures over the scheme it will surely be most inappropriate and awkward for Mr. Montagu to interfere with the decision arrived at jointly by the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India.

India's choice.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that whatever might be the right fiscal policy for India she should have liberty to consider her interests as Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa had. He also added that after the report by an authoritative Committee coupled with Lord Curzon's promise in the House of Lords, it was absolutely impossible for him to interfere with the right which had been wisely given and which he was determined to maintain, namely to give the Government of India the right to consider India's interest first like Britain and the rest of the Empire. This is what was meant by saying that though fiscal autonomy was not provided for by statute it was given under certain conventions as it has been to the Colonies. The refusal of Mr. Montagu to succumb to the agitation set up by Lancashire will be greatly appreciated in this country. It is, however, expected that fiscal autonomy instead of being left at the mercy of the whims and caprices of the Secretary of State or the political conditions then prevailing should be made a reality by being provided for by statute. We cannot understand the argument that the House of Commons will not like to divest itself of its powers, when as a matter of fact we know, that it has so divested itself of its powers in the dase of political rights given to this country and in the case of much greater rights given to the colonies. The influence of self-governing colonies is so strong that no Secretary of State for Colonies will dare to interfere with any decisions which may have been arrived at by the Colonies. The same cannot be said of this country. Mr. Montagu has refused to listen to Lancashire either through his love for political progress of this country or through fear lest his interference might serve to discredit his pet-child of the Reforms scheme. A future Secretary of State, however, may not be equally liberal-minded and may not be influenced by the reasons which impelled Mr. Montagu to give her due to India. A positive declaration giving full liberty to India to adjust her own tariffs is again essential because of the impending appointment of a Fiscal Commission. Such a Commission should have been appointed side by side with the Industrial Commission or the latter should have been given the powers to consider the fiscal question. Neither course was adopted with the result that most of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission have remained merely pious hopes in the absence of any definite fiscal policy of the Government of India. It will now again be repeating the same folly if the Fiscal Commission reports on the necessity or otherwise of imposing certain tariffs and such recommendations are afterwards found to be merely academic in view of the absence of full fiscal powers. It is said that the Delhi Gods are busy framing the personnel of this important Commission. It was well therefore that the Indian Merchants' Chamber emphasized in their telegram to the Finance Department, Government of India, that there must be a majority of Indians on the Commission and that the Members should not be nominated by the Government but by the leading representative commercial bodies. Unless this is the case, there is every danger that the Fiscal Commission like all its predecessors will end in a heavy expenditure on the tax-payers, travelling in special trains and belated reports conveying meaningless and vapid suggestions.

Exchange and Piece-Goods.

The Indian National Congress at its Nagpur Sessions passed a very important resolution with regard to the present position of certain trades consequent upon fluctuations in the exchange. It was perhaps for the first time that this great representative National body interested itself directly in specific commercial issues and it was the opinion of many that there was some haste in getting the resolution passed. The Sub-Committee which was entrusted with the work of seeing the resolution adopted practically all over the country, met at Calcutta and resolved that its operation be suspended. It was perhaps even more unfortunate than the original resolution. For it showed the policy of hesitation and fluctuation, which should not be the case with the National Assembly. Fortunately, all the errors of omission and commission have been more than retrieved by the recent sitting of the Sub-Committee in Bombay when Mr. Girdharlal of Amritsar had the shrewd common sense and practical insight of a merchant to call together representatives from leading Associations. This meeting has helped the sub-committee in drafting certain resolutions which support the original resolution passed by the Indian National Congress and go to strengthen the hands of the various importers' associations in the country which have protested against their being made victims of the exchange policy or rather no policy of the Government. All the side issues raised by the Government with regard to the commercial morality and sanctity of contracts are effectively disposed of by the sub-committee with very cogent resolutions which lay the whole blame on the Government. One argument is commonly advanced to the effect that the sins of the Government must be visited upon the importing houses. This is never, however, the contention of piece-goods merchants. Their main reasoning is and the reasoning is now supported by the Congress Sub-Committee that they were led into the disastrous and ruinous transactions on the faith they placed in the promises direct and indirect of the Government of India to maintain the exchange at two shillings. If the importing houses suffer through the refusal of piece-goods merchants to retire drafts at anything less than two shillings, it is the duty of the Government to find out ways and means whereby this loss can be eliminated. How mistaken the whole policy is, will appear from the fact that while even now in case of the balance of trade turning in favour of India the Secretary of State will sell his Councils at 2 shillings the piece-goods and other importers are expected to make their payment on the basis of the present rate of exchange which will mean ruining themselves entirely. The Congress Sub-Committee has done good work in clearing the situation so far as the demand of importers are concerned and it remains to be seen how the different merchants get their demands granted by remaining firm and united on questions which affect their very existence.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 30th March, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		—
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot limited demand		833
Sakeies—		17 60
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time	May	12.49
	July	12 88
	Oct	13 37
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	11 96
	July	12 40

Liverpool, 31st March, 1921

May	7 94
July	8 12
Oct.	8 33
Jan.	8 39

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 31st March 1921

Months	To-day's prices
Mar.	7.71
Apl.	7.71
May	7.73
June	—
July	7 97
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct	8.16
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.27
Feb.	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 30th March 1921

May	14.68
Apl.	14.60
May	14 60
June	14 50
July	14.55
Aug.	14.65
Sept.	14.75
Oct.	14.85
Nov.	14-90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

May	14 28
July	14.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 30th March, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
March	8 02
April	8 93
May	8 67
June	8 10
July	8 25
August	8 32
September	8 38
October	8 43
November	8 47
December	8 50
January	8 53
February	8 56

Tone:—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 30th March 1921

M G, Bengal, Good	4 67
" " Fair, Good	5 10
" " Fine	5 60
" No. 1 Comrs., Good	6 00
" " " Fine	6 10
" " " Extra Fine	6 35
" Broach, Good	6 17
" " Fine	6 95
" Islands, Good	6 55
" " Fine	7 10
" Sind, Good	6 55
" " Fine	5 25

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 31st March, 1921

May	12 6
July	12 71
October	10 41

New York, 30th March, 1921.

Demand Bills	3.3 55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 30th March 1921

Day's Receipts at all U.S. ports		17,000
" Exports to Great Britain		1,000
" " to Continent		2,000
Futures at New York	May	12 54
	July	12 84
Futures at New York	Oct.	13 28
Spot Cotton at New York		12 50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11 50
Futures at New Orleans	May	11 80
" "	July	12 30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9.8
Demand Bills		3 [illegible]
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mint		99 1/2
" " Foreign		57 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France 156 20

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	Ex Div. 91 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	97
War Loan 5% 1929/47	100 15
Pensels 2 1/2%	58 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	59
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	50
Govt. Securities 3%	48

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATION

London, 30th March 1921

Stockholm	20.71
Christiania	21 25
Amsterdam	11.38
Switzerland	25 61
Belgium	23 80
Athens	0 63
Petrograd	
Germany	
Austria	
Italy	
Paris	

EXCHANGE.

London, 30th March 1921

On London at Paris	86 20
" Italy	95 80
" Germany	246 62

English best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G M B	£70 5/8
Tin Block	£246

Linseed Calcutta Mar-April nominal	£18
Do. Mar-July Sellers	£17
Linseed Oil Sellers	£27/6
Do Sellers Quiet	£26

London, 29th March 1921

Linseed Afloat to U. K. Tons.	5,000

London, 31st March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 15/16 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8 Quiet
Bar Gold	104/9 Quiet

SEEDS.

London, 30th March, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold m/s Sellers	£ 16 3/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/s	£18/-
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship m/s Sellers	£ 14 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/s Quiet	£19
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) m/s Sellers Duff	£15
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per tons. m/s Firmly held	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:— m/s Sellers— Inactive	£17 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£70 5/8
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27

(Continued on page 11.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Landing of Earl Reading Viceroy designa of India, Apollo Bunder, 7-30 a.m.
The s.s., Kalyan, with Homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Departure of Lord Chelmsford.

SUNDAY, April 3.

Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps Inspection by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Esplanade Maidan, 8 a.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SHRI CUTCHI CLUB

The opening ceremoney of Shri Cutchi Club will be performed to-day at 5 p.m., at the Club premises in Ramchandra Butt's Bungalow, Chowpathi Sea Face, near the bandstand, by Maharajkkumar Shri Vijaya Rajaji of Cutch.

PARSI HOUSING SCHEME

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Mr. Manchershaw Edulji Joshi, B.A.,C.E., will deliver a public lecture in Gujerati on "Tre Need of the Co-operative Houses among the Parsis and the projected scheme about the same" at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Dinshaw B. P. Master will preside.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE

Dr. Mrs. Chandubai Kulkarni, M.B., B.S., will deliver a lecture in a meeting for ladies to-day, at 4-30 p.m., a public condolence meeting will be held to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m. in memory of the late Mr. G. B. Vaidya and a public discussion on "Vaidyas, Indigenous Medicines and its manufactures" in Marathi, Gujerathi and English to-morrow at at 4 p.m. at Gujerathi Boys' School, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum.

BOMBAY YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Gopal Krishna Ranade, who was the Chief Lieutenant of the Bombay Young Volunteer Corps and the Chief Captain of the Colaba District Volunteer Corps. It was owing to Mr. Ranade's enthusiastic efforts and organising capacity that both the above corps were established. He was a good artist and devoted all his spare time to national service.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Panjab.—Skies are clear and the air remain cooler than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi and Ambala; night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Jhansi. Day temperature is higher than usual in the east of the division; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner, but above it at Jaipur.

Gujart, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Chanda, nearly normal at Nagpur and in defect at other stations. Day temperature is nearly normal, night temperature is also nearly normal except at Amraoti where it is higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Malegaon, Poona and Belgaum. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Ahmednagar and in excess at Hyderabad. Temperature is nearly normal both by day and by night.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen locally in Malabar; elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the Peninsula to the south of the latitude of Ratnagiri and moderate cloud has appeared over Baluchistan. Temperature is nearly normal over the greater part of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the south of the Peninsula where a few falls of rain may occur.

GODREJ SAFES

Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham & Co., after thei experience of other safes in the re cent fire in their premises.

Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912

Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replac ot her Makers' safe that had been burgled.

By appointment to H E. the Governor Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of Europ ean and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO

Near Gas Works. Parel. BOMBAY.

USEFUL BOOKS

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(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.

For all communities in matters religious morals and others. In three vols., in 166 sub heads. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

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MOTILAL, M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,

Gopipura, SURAT.

To be had from the Author and Bombay Booksellers.

NEW CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

SIR SASSOON DAVID ELECTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, and the first business was to elect the President for the coming year. There were two candidates, and Sir Sassoon J. David was elected by a majority of 22 in a house of 60 members. The retiring President was then thanked by the Corporation, in a resolution, for the able way in which he had conducted his work. Much was said about the frequent use of closure by Mr. Dabholker. Mr. Mirza said once when no less than six members had stood up to speak, Mr. Dabholker's unerring eyes rested on the mover of the closure and further discussion was closed. Mr. Dabholker said that a closure could only be applied by a majority of the House. The Corporation elected two members to sit on the Advisory Committee in regard to the Bombay Development Scheme. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir got 52 votes, Dr. Sukhia 31 and Mr. Barodawalla 31. The President gave his casting vote to Dr. Sukhia and the latter was elected.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker taking the chair. The first item on the agenda was the election of the President, and voting was by ballot. The result of the voting was that 41 voted in favour of Sir Sassoon and 19 in favour of Dr. Sukhia. The former was, therefore, declared elected.

SIR SASSOON'S THANKS.

Sir Sassoon in taking his seat said:—It was in deference to the pressing desire of several of my friends and colleagues that I considered it my duty to stand for election. I fully realise that I have taken a heavy burden on my shoulders and an arduous task at my time of life, but as I feel confident that you will give me your wholehearted support in the discharge of my duties and assist in expediting every business that may be brought before you. I have determined to give of my best to the service of this great and beautiful city I love so much. Before I sit down I have just one request to make and that is that you will, one and all, be good enough not to keep the House waiting for a quorum, but to be punctual at our meeting hour, so as to enable us to despatch our growing business without allowing it to fall into arrears.

THANKS TO MR. DABHOLKER.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. Dabholker. He said their work was increasing daily and Mr. Dabholker had done his work in a splendid manner. He had attended 155 meetings of the Corporation and 116 meetings of Committees. Mr. Dabholker had to work off large arrears, and he had left a clean slate to his successor.

Mr. P. C. Sethna, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla and others also spoke in support of the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Dabholker, in replying, said that unless they called more than two meetings a week, it would be impossible to finish their work in time. He had been complimented on using the weapon of closure, but to that he would only say that the motions for closures were always by a majority of the House. He complimented the Secretary and the Municipal Commissioner for the help they had rendered him. The Secretary's work had increased enormously and his office was undermanned, ye he had always done his work in a most satisfactory manner.

CITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then proceeded to elect two representatives to sit on the Advisory Committee which Government had decided to appoint for Bombay City in connection with the Bombay Development Scheme.

There were three candidates for the two places. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir secured 51 votes. Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Barodawalla secured 31 votes each. The President gave his casting vote in favour of the former, and he was duly elected.

STORES BROKEN INTO.

TWO MEN CONVICTED

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. B. N. Adhavle, Inspector Spiers charged Shankar Narayan and Vithoo Bapoo with house-breaking by night and theft of *sarees*, shirts and other costly articles collectively valued at Rs. 3,960.

The facts of the case are that on night of 2nd and 3rd March last, the Gujarathi Stores situated at the junction of Charni Road was broken, into and costly clothes of the value of nearly Rs. 4,000 were stolen therefrom.

The burglary was reported to the police and a few arrests were made among whom were the accused No. 1 Shankar Narayan and No. 2 Vitroo Bapu who were arrested on the 20th ultimo.

The property valued at Rs. 1,540-10 has been recovered by the police. The rest of the property was not recovered as the two accused had dealt with it within twelve days after the theft.

After having taken the evidence of Mr. Nanalal Madhaolal, Managar of the Gujerathi Stores, who related the above facts, several witnesses were cross-examined, who corroborated the above statement.

Both the accused pleaded guilty on the above charges. As the accused No. 1 had six previous convictions, the Magistrate sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment, three of which are to be spent in solitary confinement.

As regards the accused No. 2, who had one previous conviction, the Magistrate sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment.

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MR. MEHERJIBHOY P. MADON

ASSAULTED BY BOHRAS.

An eye-witness writes:—

"Sleater Road, Bombay, was the scene of considerable commotion last (Friday) evening when a dastardly assault was made on an old Parsi gentleman—Mr. Meherjibhoy P. Madon, the Editor of the "Prajamitra and the Parsi." I saw him from a distance going, in company with a Parsi youth, along Sleater Road to the Falkland Bridge at about 7-10 p.m.. When he had almost neared the Bridge, and was near the entrance of the railway goods yard he was all of a sudden set upon by three Bohras who were all the way following him. They assaulted him roughly and dealt him blows mercilessly. The youth who was with Mr. Madon seems to have been powerless against the combined strength of the three Bohras, but he seems to have saved the old man from further injuries. The assailants after dealing the blows ran away. They were seen running up the foot-bridge leading to the Falkland Bridge. The youth ran after them, but could not trace them. The pedestrians who had seen them running away informed him that they had taken shelter in a tram-car. They were not found in any tram car standing at the Tardeo Terminus which leads me to believe they must have boarded a running tram and bolted away.

I was at a distance of about one hundred yards. As soon as I realised that some foul attack was being made, I ran to the scene of the assault, but it was of course too late. I went also to the Tardeo Tram Terminus, but the assailants had succeeded in running away.

Mr. Madon was evidently wending his way home which is in Gilder Lane, a five-minutes' walk from the scene of the assault. The fact that the place selected for the assault has been noted in the past for the activities of badmashes, thieves and robbers, leads me to believe that the attack was premeditated.

The youth who was with Mr. Madon declared that the assault was made evidently owing to the adverse comments made by Mr. Madon in his paper, in connection with the Mullaji's case. It is extremely regrettable that a man of Mr. Madon's age should be thus assaulted. Whatever may be an editor's honest views on a subject, if those who differ from him would thus resort to the cowardly tactics of assaulting him, there is an end of fair comment. This incident, following after the attack on the gentleman connected with the "Gujerati", serves to show the hard lot of editors, and should call forth an emphatic protest from all lovers of justice and fair comment."

MR. GANDHI AT BEZWADA.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BEZVADA, April 1.

At eleven, the Chairman of the Bezvada Municipality presented an address to Mr. Gandhi at the Museum Hall, welcoming him to Bezvada and appreciating his services to the country. Another address was also presented on behalf of Labour.

Mr. Gandhi made a joint reply.

The Congress Committee continued its sittings today.

A MAMMOTH MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BEZVADA, April 1.

A mass meeting was held last evening but Mr. Gandhi who was to speak could not deliver his speech owing to the confusion created by the audience. People had gathered from noon to hear Mr. Gandhi and by evening more than a lakh had assembled. Four platforms were erected but the crowd had gathered round the platform from which Mr. Gandhi was to address. Though most of them could not understand English yet they would not move out. As soon as M Gandhi arrived people became uncontrolable. Mr. Mohamed Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpatrai were announced to the audience.

Mr. Gandhi began his speech saying there were three conditions indispensable for attaining Swaraj, viz., (1) Hindu-Moslem unity, (2) Control of passion. By this time audience came on rushing towards the platform and Mr. Gandhi had to stop. Order could not be restored in spite of the best efforts of the Volunteers. All those on the dais left the place immediately. A feature of the meeting was the absence of police.

MORNING'S MEETING.

An open-air meeting was held this morning at the maidan where an address was presented by Visvakarmos (carpenters) requesting the Congress to take up their cause and develop ancient workmanship. Mr. Gandhi replied in Hindustani which was translated into Telegu. He asked for material help for establishing Dharma Rajyam (Swaraj) and appealed for donations to the Swarajya Fund.

Mr. Jitendradas said they should have no rest till Swaraj was attained. The people insisted upon hearing Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Chandani and Ali brothers, all of whom spoke a few words exhorting them to be patient and help in the attainment of Swaraj by contributions to the Fund, and taking to spinning.

Mr. Chandani advised ladies to supply their husbands and brethren with handwoven clothes as they had been supplying them with food. The audience this morning behaved properly.

Mr. Gandhi, Lajpatrai, Pandit Nehru, Ali brothers and others were taken through various blocks arranged so that the people may see them.

NOT TIME YET FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL FOR 1 CRORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BEZWADA, April 1.

The Associated Press special correspondent at Bezwada wires:—At yesterday's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, Non-Cooperation resolution was taken up first and it was agreed that civil disobedience was not be resorted to. In other respects the Non-Cooperation resolution, already chalked out, was to be followed. It was also agreed that Mr. Gandhi was to appeal to the country for one crore of rupees for pushing forward the Non-Cooperation movement.

Yesterday and this morning collections were made for the Swarajya Fund. At the meeting a fairly large amount was collected, as also rings, watches, watch chains and some of her jewels. Maulana Shaukat Ali leaves for Guntur this evening.

MR. GANDHI LEAVES BEZWADA.

The All-India Congress Committee not having concluded its agenda yesterday is sitting at eleven again to-day. So far civil disobedience has been postponed. Mr. Gandhi is leaving to-night (Friday) and visits Cocanada on the 2nd, Ellore on the 3rd, and Masulipatam, Guntur, Chorala, Nellore and then goes to Madras. Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Motilal Nehru are expected to visit Masulipatam.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO LORD READING.

My Lord,

The glorious mantle of ruling one-sixth part of humanity for five long years has fallen on your capable shoulders. Your Lordship has been acclaimed as the fittest candidate for the viceroyalty of India; whose sound knowledge and profound sense of justice would cement the bonds of union between England and India closer, and would usher in that happy day when England could say with pride "Lo, how faithfully I have discharged my trust" and India, while thanking her would exclaim "Here I stand the equal partner in weal and woe against envious, short-timed allies and open enemies, against secret machinations or bullying aggressions."

The position of India my Lord among the members of the British Empire is without a parallel. She is neither a self-governing Dominion, nor a Crown Colony despotically though paternally ruled. She is neither considered as a daughter, nor adopted as an orphan deserving of some trifling extra luxuries on account of her helplessness. Unfortunately for herself she is thought of as a maid of all work with no brains but plenty of muscles and sinews supplied by a kind Providence for acting the part of a hewer of wood and drawer of water. Let her work, work and work for the white lords with a mere pittance to keep her body and soul together, and be whacked if she disobeys or shows a little temper. This is the policy of the bureaucracy. Just as the doctor of Moliere's Comedy who for all ailments prescribed bleeding so the remedy always to be applied to poor India was whacking. With due deference to your Lordship's discernment the times now are changed. The Monjiks, the Tartars, the Daghestains and the Poles breathe the air of freedom. All around autocracies have crumbled into dust. The mightiest military powers are no more. How then can it be expected that India the mother of civilization should alone remain a helot among the free nations of the whole world? Can she not even have a circumscribed independence to regulate her own affairs with mutual advantage to herself and England, so that she may not be exploited as before, for the sole benefit of Great Britain? Your Lordship has said that you would do justice. Does that justice consist in appointing more Indians to high posts while the system of governance remains the same, or does it lie in redressing wrongs, removing shackles, and conferring equal rights on all citizens without distinction of caste, creed, and colour? If your Lordship recommends five Indians to the governorships out of the eight, but does not remove from the Statute-book, the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act and the Emergency Act etc. which are no better than *lettres-de-cachet* of the Bourbons of France, can that be termed justice?

If your Lordship appoints a Mohammedan as the Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. Province but neglects to inform the British Cabinet how deeply stirred is the feeling of India on the Khilafat question, and does not insist that this question should be solved in such a manner that the Muslims may be completely satisfied, can it be called justice?

My Lord, I am a poor humble Indian with no title and hungering for none, I am one of the people, and may God grant that I may remain so for the brief span of my life, and I am not wrong in saying that I am voicing the sentiments of the middle class and common people, and the poor hard-worked ryots the backbone of the nation whose average income individually yearly is not equal to the monthly income of an American ordinary workman, when I venture to plead that your Lordship may be pleased to mete out divine justice and not the bureaucratic justice of which we had innumerable examples during the dark days of Martial Law, the justice which regards every man a free man and not a slave or a being of an inferior status. If your Lordship thus makes it easier for 32 crores of human beings to attain the Swaraiya which is our birthright you will be ranked as one of the benefactors of mankind. May God Almighty guide you so that by your acts, India may find her place among the Comity of nations. This is the prayer of

Your Lordship's
Most obedient, humble,
and dutiful servant,
HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28 Frere Road,
Bombay.

A Rangoon message of April 1 says:—Owing to low price of tin, the Wolfram Mawchi Mines Ltd., the working mine in Karinnistate of Baylahe has temporarily ceased work. (A. P.).

It is notified that in case of Foreign Sterling Money Orders, the rate of commission will be Re. 1-9 for every sum of five shillings or a fraction thereof.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

AJMER (2) BEAT BOMBAY RANGERS (1).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground before a fairly large crowd of spectators. Hockey lovers would have been anticipating a better exhibition when the two contesting teams, the Ajmer and Bombay Rangers, clashed, but the result was not very satisfactory. Play at intervals was of an extremely scrappy nature—the forward line of both the teams indulging in long passes which were very often by the forwards to whom they were directed. As a result no scores were secured for a long time and the game began to pall. After twenty minutes of fairly even exchanges in which the Ajmer enjoyed a slight advantage, Grant, their skilful central forward, bagged the first goal of the day. An interlude of featureless play intervened when half time was announced. After change of ends the Bombay Rangers secured one goal—and thus managed to equalise—and for a time they maintained this position. After 20 minutes of play in the second moiety the up-country scored again. When play was over Ajmer remained victorious by a lead of one goal—the score being:

Ajmer	2
Bombay Rangers	1

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

There are not many interesting details to be recorded about the game. The sides were pretty well-balanced, but the Ajmer forwards were a faster set and consequently they carried their attacks well into the evening's country. Grant, Nelson and Harbour played a splendid game—while Butler and Maxwell distinguished themselves in setting up a stout defence. After change of ends the local team smartened up and Sodders scored a goal five minutes from start. This was countered by Grant scoring a second goal and thus the up-country team emerged victorious from the fray. Saunders and Juanez played good hockey for the Rangers.

The teams were:—

Bombay Rangers:—goal, C. Cuwney; full backs, J. Rosario, H. Charles; half backs, A. Juanez, P. Powell, A. Powell; forwards, E. Vaz, P. Sequeira, T. Singlehurst, C. Walters, J. Sodder.

Ajmer:—goal. Barnett; full backs, Butler, Saunders; half backs, Maxwell, Phipps, Emery; forwards, Pereira, Grundy, Grant, Nelson, Harbour.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. S. D'Sousa.

TO-DAY'S GAME,

5-30 p.m.—Igatpur Rly. vs. Elphinstone.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. S. D'Sousa.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Elton Hockey Tournament, held under the auspices of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. and open to School and Civilian Teams of boys under the age of 18, will commence on Saturday, April 16th. The Entries will close on Thursday, April 14th, and the drawings will take place the same evening in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort.

All particulars can be had from the Secretary.

INTER-'-VARSITY GOLF.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 1.

At Hoylake to-day, Oxford beat Cambridge at golf by twelve matches to three the foursomes resulting in four to one in their favour and the singles in eight to two.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

AN INDIAN'S SPLENDID PERFORMANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 1.

In the Golf foursomes at Hoylake to-day H. Malik (India) and Pakenham Walsh beat the Cambridge pair Prowse and Bott four up and three to play. In the singles Malik beat Prowse nine up and eight to play.

DETAILS OF INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 2 p.m. April 1.

The weather was fine and an enormous crowd had assembled to witness the start of the Boat Race. A light South-Westerly breeze was blowing and the water was smooth. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river. The race started at 5.14 p.m. Cambridge striking thirty six and Oxford thirty five for the first minute. At Duke's Head the crews were level but at Beverly Brook Cambridge led by half a length which increased to a length at the Craven steps and one and a quarter at Crabtree. A fine spurt by Oxford brought the distance to less than a quarter of a length passing Harrods but at Hammersmith Bridge, Cambridge were again to the front, Oxford striking thirty six and Cambridge thirty-five. At Lead Mills, Oxford were a quarter of a length ahead. Two miles along the Mall, Oxford were half a length ahead and round the bend a length. At this point Oxford were striking 31 and Cambridge 29. At three miles Oxford were half a length ahead striking 35 to Cambridge's 34. Both the crews were rowing splendidly. Oxford still led by half a length at Barnes Bridge which was reached 16 minutes 22 seconds after the start but at White Hart the crews were level. At the Mortlake Brewery, however, Cambridge were a quarter of length in front and won a gruelling race by a length in 19 minutes 44 seconds.

DOCKYARD STRIKE CONTINUES.

TWO STRIKERS CONVICTED.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

The strike of the labourers of the B. I. S. N. Company's workshop is continuing. Two of the strikers, Abdulla Shahbudin and Mahomed Hussein, were yesterday charged before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. G. S. Ranjit and Mr. Dinshaw H. Vania, at the Mazagon Police Court, with disorderly behaviour at a public place.

The case for the prosecution was that on Thursday the strikers collected near the Mazagon Dock in the afternoon and they dispersed at 7 p.m. But about 10 p.m. about two hundred of them turned up at Reay Road and collected in front of the house of one Merwanji and began shouting and abusing Merwanji. The police arrested the two accused, while others decamped.

The Bench convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 7 each, in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LIE DIRECT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I am not using the language of exaggration when I say you have earned the everlasting gratitude of the whole thinking East for having disilusioned the Editor of the London "Times" in respect of the unfounded statement made by him that five-sixths of the people of India care nothing at all about Turkey. Nothing illustrates more forcibly the disastrous policy into which the European nations, and especially the British are drifting in their treatment of Asiatic races. It will interest the Editor of the Times to learn from your Columns that the question of Turkey is not an Islamic question; that it is a question of legitimate Asiatic race pride, and that not only Indians in general, but all educated Indians in particular treat the question of Turkey as their own viz. pre-eminently an Asiatic question.

The Turks have been admitted by the British to be clean fighters and yet Turkey is being treated in a manner entirely different from that meted out to the Germans who have been proclaimed to be barbarous and cruel in their mode of warfare and to have practised frightfulness. We, Asiatics are proud of our being Asiatics. We have our self-respect, and we fully sympathise with those Asiatics to who assert theirs.

As to the interpretation put by the Times upon Mr. Lloyd George's speech of 5th February 1918, may I point out how belated an after thought it is, and ask why it did not strike that paper to put it forward all these months, almost two years, when controversy was going on as to the breach of faith committed in the non-observance and violation the pledges committed in that speech.

Till about four years ago, in answer to a patriotic and spirited speech like that of Mr. Hassan Imam, the English Press, in England as well as India, would have come out with the advice to Hindu and Parsi critics that it did not concern them and that Mr. Hassan could not be their spokesman but that he could only be speaking for the Moslems and from their religious point of view only with which the Hindus and Parsis should have no concern. I agree with you that that nasty game has been played out but the credit in that direction is due not only mainly but solely to independent papers like yours and your article headed "The Lie Direct" deserves to be circulated all over India and the rest of the British Empire.

But one consideration makes us still despair and I wish you would take an opportunity of enlightening us about it. The British are a truthful people; they love truth and justice. How is it then that the "Times" which has not for the first time been sowing mischief by gross untruths as on this occasion is regarded by the British on this occasion is regarded by the British Can these two facts be consistent?

Yours, etc.,

H. K. SUNTOKE.

SCHOOLBOY ACCUSED OF "TREASON."

UNUSUAL SPECTACLE IN AMERICAN TOWN.

The unusual spectacle (in America) of a high school student being placed on trial for alleged "treason" before a body of his fellow-students was furnished in mail week, when the Butte (Montana) high school senate placed on trial Henry Stanley, one of its members, says an American paper.

Stanley is accused of being a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. The boy, a member of the senior class, who graduates next June, has recently got into difficulties with some of his teachers, it is said, because he apparently knew more about the subject of study than his mentors. Because of his advanced ideas on economics he is accused by some of his fellow-students of being an ultra-radical.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 2, 1921.

A FAIR CHANCE.

Lord Reading comes to India under favourable auspices. The Indian people have been looking forward to his coming ever since the first announcement with a hope which his speeches, telling of good will to India and a firm intention to do India justice, have quickened to an eager expectation They are conscious that a great man has been sent to them, and they are thankful; for they have suffered from the littleness of little men. They take the appointment of his Lordship to the Viceroyalty as evidence that England is at last awaking to the world importance of the problems now confronting her in India. The scurrilous and mean attempts of English anti-Semites to rouse up hatred and distrust against Lord Reading upon racial and "religious" grounds—pamphlets, emanating from Calcutta, have been scattered broadcast in Bombay—have only roused the indignation of the Indian public, especially the Muslims who remember that the last British statesman to show real benevolence towards Asia and understanding of the role of Asia in world-politics, the last British statesman who defended Turkey and Islam—the great Disraeli—was calumniated in the same way by the baser sort of English. There is no doubt whatever of the friendly feeling of all India for Lord Reading on this day of his arrival; and if his public welcome seems official rather than popular, it is only because the officials must be there to welcome him, and the great mass of the people will not go where the officials are; such is the state of feeling left in India by his predecessor.

Lord Reading has asked India to give him a fair chance, and Indian India is prepared to do so on the understanding that he has come on purpose to give India a fair chance. Lord Reading has no doubt been told of the sufficiency—nay, generosity—of the Reforms just now inaugurated and of the iniquity and danger of the Non-Cooperation movement. We trust that, now that he has come to India, he will not remain content with what he hears from anyone, however dogmatic or "experienced", but will proceed, as if he had heard nothing, to observe and form his judment. The usual Anglo-Indian arguments for the sufficiency of the "Reforms" may be thus summarised: "They are enough because we say so—we, the masters—and it is for us, not Indians, to decide in such a matter. Those Indians who are not content with them are seditious rascals and d—d ungrateful into the bargain." That is the lordly standpoint of the ruling race; but it cannot be the standpoint of subjected people claiming freedom in conformity with England's promises and boasted aims; demanding that their country may become a country worthy of the name and not a slighted and degraded province of the British realm. The Non-Cooperators are the optimists in this respect—the men and women who preserve some hope of English justice and are trying by an angry protest against certain wrongs to rouse the dormant conscience of the British race; the Cooperators are the pessimists, who have lost hope of obtaining justice from the rulers and so are content to accept the crumbs those rulers throw to them, and like the pauper orphan ask for more. They know as well as we do that the Reforms are not sufficient. In every conference of "Moderates" or "Liberals", or by whatever name they choose to call themselves, there is demand for the redress of certain wrongs—the same wrongs for which Gandhi has denounced the Government—and generally the petition for Swarajya at an early date. The Non-Cooperators will not court Lord Reading, but he is sure to hear their views for they are in the air of India. Their movement is a protest against the contempt displayed towards Indians by the English in India, and towards India by the English portions of the Empire. The dreadful outburst of race hatred in the Punjab in 1919, and the impotence of India as compared with Greece (a foreign country) to obtain a hearing in the counsels of the British Empire on so great a matter as the Turkish Treaty are the chosen instances; to which we now may add the failure of the so-called Government of India to obtain fair treatment for the hapless Indian settlers in the "White" Dominions. The "Reforms" were planned before the wrongs of the Khilafat and the Punjab came to show the Indian people their own worth in the opinion of their rulers and "Imperial" statesmen. How can they be called sufficient after those events—these pettifogging, small concessions of self-government—when all India is demanding a great change? Can supervised discussions in dragooned assemblies redress the wrongs of India in a century? Lord Reading will not be in India many days before he hears of other burning grievances—Forced Labour and Repressive Laws, the Press Act, espionage on all hands, "political" deportations and imprisonments—things most abhorrent to the mind of Englishmen; and he cannot fail to note the sad condition of the country after more than a century of British rule. The present writer, having seen the material improvement wrought by Englishmen in Egypt and the Soudan in a generation, is surprised—to put it very mildly—at the state of India and the Indian people after so long a period of British tutoring. The non-cooperators have chosen only two—the greatest—of a thousand grievances, demanding their redress as proof of the great change which is required in government; adding as the obvious remedy for all the grievances—Swaraj—i.e. Self-Government for India. There are two meanings of the word Swaraj just as there are two aspects of the non-cooperation movement—"Self-Government", connoting the aspect of the movement as a protest against foreign Government; and "Self-Control" an educative process, connoting the constructive side of non-cooperation. The movement began only as a protest against certain wrongs, but in the course of acting out that protest it has lighted under Gandhi's guidance upon certain truths, and has begun experiments, likely to be of soverign value to the India of the future, experiments which would never be regarded with disfavour by an *Indian* Government. Unhappily, the present Government of India is not *Indian* either in the sense of representing India adequately in the Empire or in the sense of sympathy with Indian efforts. That is the whole case of the Non-Cooperators.

What is required to end the present deadlock, and make the Indian people once more happy with the Government? Not certainly a little increase in the number of elected members on the Councils or the promotion of another Indian to the rank of a provincial Governor! The last thing India wants is an Indian bureaucracy trained in the traditions of the present Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, in exactly the same position with regard to England and to India and with the same mentality—in other words a foreign Government with Indians as its myrmidons instead of Englishmen. What India wants is an *Indian* Government, a Government representing India as completely and whole heartedly as the Government of Australia represents Australia; no matter whether it consists of Englishmen or Indians.

It has been freely stated in some anti-Indian quarters that the Non-Cooperation movement aims at driving all the British out of India. The change of wording in the creed of the Indian National Congress made in December at Nagpur has been taken to mean nothing less than that. It is not [illegible] The Indian movement is [illegible] and [illegible] reforms still leave the old [illegible] in power and in the old position of public servants of England's rule in India. Their most important acts affecting India are subject to the [illegible] not the Indian Parliament. And, as for representing India in the counsels of the Empire—well, we have seen, in the terms of the existing Turkish Treaty, in the increasingly vindictive legislation against poor Indian subjects of the King-Emperor by the "White" Dominions, in the use of Indian troops for purposes abhorrent to the Indian people, the weight of their representations. Lord Reading cannot be entirely unaware of the intensity of feeling among Muslims—and indeed all Asiatics—with regard to the iniquitous provisions of the Treaty of Sevres. The breach of solemn [illegible] by the British Government involved in that treaty was as much an insult to the Government as to the people of India; yet the Government of India acquiesced in it and even took upon itself the servile duty of explaining that the British Prime Minister, though he might have broken his engagement in the letter, had kept it in the spirit in which it was intended! We say without the slightest hesitation, they would have done more loyal service to their King and country if they had turned the guns of India on the Peace Conference than they did by issuing that circular which clearly showed them as cringing servants of the British Government against the people of India in a case in which the action of the British Government was manifestly wrong and sure to bring dishonour on the British name throughout the East. The Muslim grievance is acute to-day. It is probably the most difficult of all the problems which confront Lord Reading, solely on account of the contempt for Asiatic feeling and opinion which the Imperial Government in London advertises almost daily. If the Treaty of Sevres can be revised, in accordance with the just demands of Muslims and in fulfilment of the solemn promises made by the British Government to Asiatic peoples, the difficulty will vanish altogether. Otherwise Lord Reading will have, we fear, a troubled and an anxious reign, unless he can so alter the attitude and status of the Government of India that the Muslims can regard it as *their* Government and feel assured that by cooperation with it they can work effectively for the the redress of the injustice done to their co-religionists, against the Government of England which is now, quite naturally, regarded, as the enemy of Islam.

We think that we have said enough to show that the "Reforms" are really of no use whatever to India at the present crisis of her fate. What is required is, a complete change of attitude on the part of the Government of India; a change of status and a change of heart. Lord Reading, as a lawyer, no doubt knows by what means the Dominions have been freed from the Imperial Parliament, and could adapt them to the special case of India. The Government of India must represent India only and be responsible to India only. If such a change took place, the present Government of India could quite well be included in the term Swarajya, as understood by us and by Mahatma Gandhi. We have not dwelt upon the Panjab grievance, for if Swarajya, as explained above, is granted, such unfortunate events can never be repeated on the soil of India; since they sprang entirely from the false idea of Indian Government—which Gandhi rightly calls "Satanic"—namely, that the rulers are the guardians, not of the peace and lives and honour of all the people of India without favouritism, but first and foremost of the "prestige" of the white race. It is that false notion, in conjunction with the decay of the morality in international transactions which is the only firm foundation of prestige in Eastern lands, which has brought things to their present pass in India. If Lord Reading is prepared to face these questions squarely, and without the prejudices of the old and "new" bureaucracy, he can count on the support, express or tacit, of every Indian worthy of the name, for he will be giving India a fair chance at last.

COLOSSAL INCOMPETENCE

Lord Chelmsford began his Viceroyalty at one of the most critical periods in the history of India. He leaves India at a time which is the most momentous in the history of her connection with Britain. These two facts must not be lost sight of in estimating the tremendous tragedy of his regime. That he came to India when the times were out of joint was his misfortune as it might have been a splendid opportunity even for a Viceroy of average imaginative statesmanship and sympathetic insight. That he leaves India with her wounds still unhealed, with her faith in Britain's sense of justice and honour all but destroyed, is largely his fault. When two years ago Lord Hardinge left the shores of India, he left them amidst the regrets of a grateful and expectant people Whatever the failings of his Government, he had, in his own person, won the hearts of the people who repayed his sympathetic trust by allowing themselves to be "bled white," to use his own expressive language, in the cause of the Empire which they believed was the cause of humanity including themselves. India, in fact, was proud of what she had been able to do. For, had she not given the first decisive blow to the enemy, what time the unorganised British forces were in imminent danger and things were going extremely hard for the Allied army? Yes, as Lord Curzon said, the Indian Expeditionary Force arrived on the Western front in the nick of time and helped to save the cause both of the Allies and of civilisation. That India was privileged to serve so was, in a special measure, due to Lord Hardinge who, overruling counsels of prejudice and distrust, denuded India of her army. By that gesture of true statesmanship not only did Lord Hardinge engrave his name in the grateful hearts of generations of Indians yet unborn, but he also brought home to the admiring and awakening world that India's part in the winning of the war was too great for her claim to self-government to be ignored without a base betrayal of its great purpose and a gross treachery to her people. It was left to Lord Chelmsford to reward that service with the Rowlatt Bills—and the Punjab! But of that anon.

The Great Blunder.

If the representative voice of India had been consulted as to the sort of Viceroy to succeed Lord Hardinge, India would have asked for some great Liberal statesman of ripe experience who stood high in the highest councils of the Empire and who had an unblemished record of fearless and uncompromising adherence to those great principles of justice and liberty, which have made England what she is to-day and which gave back to her ex-enemies of South Africa their freedom. But though British statesmen had vied with one another in enlarging upon the splendid services of India and upon a changed angle of vision from which her claims and aspirations deserved to be treated by them, they were still, as of yore, indifferent and little-minded enough to consider India unworthy of the gift of such high service. So India got Lord Chelmsford! And her people did not know whether to weep or laugh when they were, for the first time, made acquainted with his record and qualifications. Lord Chelmsford had served his apprenticeship to the tremendous responsibility of the Viceroyalty of India —the most splendid position to which, Indians were time and again told, a British statesman could aspire—in the smaller provinces of Australia and the London County Council! And this journal, which raised the question "Who is Lord Chelmsford?" had no hesitation in declaring that there was nothing, absolutely nothing, so far as his public record, or anything else that was known about him, went, to justify his appointment, the announcement of which had come as a grave and bitter disappointment after the high expectations that had been formed and excited by the new feeling for India that was supposed to have been established in Great Britain. On the other hand, the fact that he was a Tory and the Secretary of State was also a Tory occasioned no little misgiving as to the future—misgiving, which, unfortunately, proved only too true. In their characteristic indifference to the needs of India the statesmen of England did not care to realise how ill-chosen was the time for making experiments on the feelings of the people of India. And what a price have they not paid for that great blunder of five years ago! The experiment has proved fatal to Britain's prestige and honour, not to speak of domination—and the reparation for that blunder, in the shape of the appointment of a man of Lord Reading's calibre has come, perhaps, too late.

Lord Chelmsford's Choice.

Yet India was not disheartened nor, having registered her disappointment and protest, was she unwilling to receive Lord Chelmsford with an open mind and to give him credit for all the qualities that he was said by his friends to possess. For, India had faith in the promises of British statesmen and in the ultimate triumph, so far as their application to the claims of her own people went, of the principles that were at stake in the war. The fulfilment of her expectations meant that the bureaucracy which was her master should become, as it should be, her servant. A conflict was thus inevitable. Lord Hardinge had shown himself to possess the secret of the art by which to call up the latent forces of Indian popular opinion to redress the balance against the bureaucracy. The question was whether Lord Chelmsford would follow the footsteps of his great predecessor or whether, like most Viceroys before him, he would be unable to withstand the subtle influence of the bureaucracy, that is, whether he would allow Indian public opinion to be decisively ignored, its generous enthusiasms ruthlessly smothered, and the whole current of the country's future diverted along undesirable lines. That was Lord Chelmsford's choice. And India was expectant. Disillusionment came swift and complete. Let us explain. Those were great days, charged with the creative spirit when, in spite of the unparalleled suffering, devastation and havoc of the war, the human spirit was filled with hope and, amidst the wreck of civilisation, men and women passionately clung to the belief that a new world-order, based on justice, freedom and goodwill, would rise on the ruins of the old. India, who continued to play her part nobly and cheerfully in the war, shared the universal human aspiration and resolve. And their first fruit was the union of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League in this city in December 1915. British and Allied statesmen, in the meanwhile, unconsciously and consciously encouraged the hopes of India by reiterating their war-aims in order to reconcile their people, including those of India to the unparalleled sacrifices they demanded. And India became more and more eager to secure the adjustment of her position to the new order that was to come. In a psychological moment, Mrs. Besant launched the Home Rule movement which rapidly grew in strength. Towards the close of 1916 the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council formulated a definite demand of constitutional reform, which subsequently became known as the "Memorandum of the Nineteen." This was followed by the now historic Lucknow compact which resulted in the Congress-League scheme of reforms. The leaders of public opinion did not allow the grass to grow under their feet. Never before was such political activity displayed as then followed. The various Home Rule Leagues carried on a vigorous and persistent propaganda in support of the Congress-League Scheme to almost every nook and corner of India.

Repression Galore.

Meanwhile, what of Lord Chelmsford? Did he display any semblance of vision such as realises the psychological moment? Did he betray any trace of the perception of an opportunity that comes once in centuries, much less rise to it? Did he sound one note that touched the hearts or the imagination of an expectant people? Alas, he did nothing of the kind. For the simple reason that he could not, had not the capacity to, do so. India wanted a *human* being for her Viceroy at this great juncture —a part of the machine Lord Chelmsford was the figure-head of the bureaucracy. He saw through their eyes—spoke their words. And when he was not content with playing the role of the gramaphone of the bureaucracy, he adopted a supine attitude in respect of the vagaries of his underlings and the excesses of the Provincial satraps. The bureaucracy was quick to realise the implication of the war and the part India played in it. It took fright because it saw the end of its own power and privilege. There were only two alternatives—a graceful surrender to the inevitable, or a fight to the bitter end. It chose the latter. And this meant repression at all cost. *And repression thus became the dominant factor of Indian administration during the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford.* Verily, whom the gods wish to destroy they first turn mad. The prevailing temper of the bureaucracy during the last five years has been one of madness relieved by occasional moods of sanity. There was certainly method in their madness. And the method was carried to perfection by O'Dwyer. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. Lord Chelmsford either chose to adopt an attitude of supine isolation or praised and patted the bureaucracy and rebuked the people what time the O'Dwyers, the Pentlands, the Craddocks, and, occasionally, the Ronaldshays and the Willingdons, exasperated and irritated public feeling by reckless and gross misuse of the Defence of India Act, in regard to which a solemn assurance was given that it would be strictly enforced as a war measure only, and other arbitrary powers placed in their hands, to crush the growing volume of the demand for Home Rule. While, in an interview which he gave to an American journalist, Lord Chelmsford spoke enthusiastically of India's loyalty and splendid response to the call of the war and refuted the highly-coloured reports of the American press, he did not think it necessary to place a restraining hand on the oppressive acts of executive authority, much less [illegible] the wisdom etc. realise [illegible] the insufficiency of an oppressive rule might never be removed so long as the repressive laws continued to exist and to be used. The Indian people were told that the one anxiety of the bureaucracy was to eschew internal contraries according to the mutual udnerstanding arrived at in the beginning of the war between themselves and the people. And while the representatives of the country loyally kept the pact, imposed on themselves a self-denying ordinance, and accepted all sacrifices to prosecute the war, and while British statesmen testified to this loyal support, the bureaucracy had other aims, was concocting other plans. Lord Pentland gave the first indication of this when he chose to burst a bombshell in the form of his monstrous suggestion to India that "[illegible] of the early grant of responsible government should be put on the shelf and the threat that if the agitation for reform on these lines was not discontinued forthwith, Government would be forced to take action to discourage what he was pleased to call "unwise and dangerous methods" and "extravagant aims." He made good his threat by interning Mrs. Besant and her associates. The challenge was immediately taken up and the conflagration lit by Lord Pentland spread into a blaze. Sir Michael O'Dwyer who had made no secret of his views, did not allow himself to be outdone by Lord Pentland in speech or action. Lord Ronaldshay soon followed suit by repeating the admonition, slightly different in phraseology but not in substance, already addressed by the Governor of Madras and the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab to their Legislative Councils. Deeds followed words. The reactionaries had their field-day and rode rough-shod over [illegible] and liberties and constitutional sanctions of British rule. The Press, of course, came in for special attention and Lord Chelmsford added insult to injury by the discourteous and minatory tone of his reply to the Press Deputation which waited on him. Were publicists candid in their criti-

cism of men and things? They were gagged or shut up under the Defence of India Act. Did the people want to hold public meetings to voice their legitimate aspirations? The meetings were prohibited under the Defence of India Act. Did Lord Pentland outrage Indian sentiment and was his recall urged by public opinion? He was given an extension. Did the Commissioner of Delhi make himself unpopular by his high-handed ways? Mr. Hailey was given another year as Lord of Imperial Delhi. And O'Dwyer? No praise was too fulsome for him. The students were made the object of special attention by the bureaucracy. Mr. Tilak was prosecuted. He and Mr. Pal were prohibited from entering Delhi and the Punjab. And, worst of all, the Bengal Terror—the indescribable mental and physical sufferings of political detenus—continued to shock the humanity of all India. And what of Lord Chelmsford? He continued to remain in a position of seeming detachment from the storm that was raging throughout the country. But the detachment was only seeming. It was as clear as the noon-day sun that he had given himself up bound hand and foot to his masters, that a new policy had been deliberately embarked on—a policy of calculated repression and defiance of public opinion and sentiment. In fact the country soon realised that it was up against the gravest movement of organised reaction it had ever faced and that it lay at the mercy of arch-plotters who had gilded mediocrity in their control.

"Reforms" Whittled Down.

But the masters of Lord Chelmsford and their agents, who were rushing the country headlong into a state of political turmoil by their reactionary declarations and acts, did not realise that they were riding for a fall. They did not read the signs of the times. The system of which they held the threads had a fierce light of exposure thrown on it by the Mesopotamian Report and the process of exposure continued under the compelling influence of forces unchained by the war—until it led to the Announcement of August, 1917. The announcement with its limitations was not quite satisfactory and failed to meet the immediate demand of the country. But the country welcomed it with some relief and hoped that its interpretation would follow its spirit rather than its letter. Mr. Montagu came to India and toured through the country with Lord Chelmsford. The Joint Report was the outcome. The gift it contained was "unacceptable" to the country,—"unworthy of England to offer to India." The country voiced its views through two sessions of the Congress, demanded modifications in the scheme to make it acceptable to the people. The demand was practically rejected with contempt and the "Reforms" emerged in the shape of the Government of India Act of 1919. They were "disappointing and unsatisfactory" but in view of the Royal command, the country, through the Amritsar Congress, expresed its readiness to work them—hoping that the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs would be satisfactorily redressed. That was not to be. But we anticipate. Lord Chelmsford's friends have told us and will continue to tell us that whatever his sins of omission and commission, his name will be gratefully remembered for his part in inaugurating the "New Era" of "Reforms." We strongly and emphatically differ from this view. A later historian will tell us to what extent the liberalism of the Joint Report was due to the personality of Mr. Montagu and its obscurantism to the timidity and prejudice of Lord Chelmsford. But let not his friends forget the part he played in the initial and final stages of the "Reforms" which clearly indicate the bent of Lord Chelmsford's mind. It is an open secret that the first despatch of Lord Chelmsford's Government—to which the "Memorandum of the Nineteen" was a hasty counter-blast—was so poor and inadequate that even Mr. Chamberlain felt himself bound to turn it down and suggested the preparation of a more liberal measure. And who but the wilfully blind will forget the notoriously reactionary daspatches of March 1919 to which Lord Chelmsford put his signature and in which the "Die-hards" of the bureaucracy made their last attempt to whittle down the "reforms," and the unsatisfactory rules that were subsequently made under the Act in open defiance of the Congress views? No, the "Reforms," unsatisfactory and disappointing though they are, are Mr. Montagu's handi-work.

His "Achievements."

But the little-mindedness which characterised his real attitude towards the "Reforms" was as nothing compared to the crowning infamy of his regime. Before we come to it, let us dispose of some "achievements" which, his friends tell us, are to his credit. When he first came to India we were bidden to expect great things from his enthusiasm for local self-government, his belief in industrial development and his all-absorbing interest in education. Local self-government is practically where it was and the most recent resolution of Lord Chelmsford's Government on this question was as disappointing as it could be. As to industrial development, India knows too well what the State, thanks to the sinister influence of Sir Thomas Holland, has been able to do to foster it. And Education? Let the masterly indictment, contained in the Sir Sankaran Nair's minute of dissent to the reactionary despatch of Lord Chelmsford's Government, of March, 1919, suffice. In regard to the position of Indians overseas, he, we readily admit, on the whole, adopted a firm and sound attitude. The despatches of his Government on the Indian question in East Africa and Tanganayika were absolutely satisfactory. But let in this matter some credit be given also to him to whom it is due—we mean—Sir George Barnes. And when we give praise to Lord Chelmsford for putting an end to the indenture scandal, let us not ignore the amazingly callous attitude of his Government in regard to the miniature Amritsar, which was enacted in the Fiji Islands. Lastly, Lord Chelmsford is commended for the strong support which he is said to have consistently given to the cause of the Khilafat. We wish we knew exactly what Lord Chelmsford has done. We know that he has sent several despatches and telegrams, and has made sympathetic speeches. But he failed at the supreme crisis. When the terms of Peace with Turkey were announced, knowing that "they must be painful to all Muslims," he, instead of making the cause of Muslims his own as the "ruler" of India which had made it its own, proceeded to insult their intelligence and deepen their agony by the gratuitous declaration, made in the message he sent to them, that "these decisions are in full accordance with the high principles which have been applied in the peace settlement with all other Powers lately at war with Britain and her Allies" and that "you have my assurance that before coming to its present decision, the Supreme Council has shown all possible regard to those representations which have proceeded from the Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty in India." And who will forget that though the Muslims in India, along with their fellow-countrymen, poured out blood and treasure in the war, though they had to bear the strain of anxieties such as have been the experience of few peoples, their co-religionists were subjected to special repression during Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty? The Muslim Press was practically suppressed and Muslim publicists were the particular victims of internment and externment orders, the continued incarceration of the Ali brothers only bringing into relief the sufferings of the community.

The Crowning Infamy.

But to turn to the crowning infamy of Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty. The wounds that this infamy inflicted on India are still sore and it is not a pleasant task to recall their story. Nor is it necessary. For, the events are fresh in the minds of all and the responsibility of Lord Chelmsford has been clearly and definitely demonstrated. It is true Sir Michael O'Dwyer did the devil's work in respect of the Black Bills—and their aftermath, the Punjab. But Lord Chelmsford must bear the responsibility of the policy of supineness and severity—with which he gave implicit and explicit support to O'Dwyer. Let us recall some of the outstanding facts. The war had been won and the Armistice signed. The suddenness and magnitude of the victory seem to have turned the heads of the victors. Prussianism was defeated in Germany. But the evil spirit—militarist domination and economic imperialism—was not exorcised. It simply changed its geographical location. Among the countries it invaded was India. The motive power of the Rowlatt Bills was nothing but this British reincarnation of the Prussian spirit. Peace was expected to bring the legitimate political aspirations of India in conflict with the vested interests of Britishers. And Lord Chelmsford but carried his policy of repression, to meet this conflict, to its logical conclusion by agreeing to the introduction of the Rowlatt Bills and by securing the passage of one of them in defiance of a united opposition of the country such as has never been known to history. And he at the same time clearly indicated the bent of his mind by pacifying the Civil Service and the British commercial interests with assurances that ran counter to the spirit of the "Reforms." But Lord Chelmsford and his masters counted without their host. The conflict was between the forces of evil and good—and the resistance of India was made on a moral plane that exasperated and maddened her "rulers." In his fateful resolution of April 1919, Lord Chelmsford promised support to the head of each local Government for such measure as he thought it might be necessary to take and, as subsequent events showed, that support was given unwaveringly throughout. He himself confessed as much. And what a vision of tragedy does not that confession recall! Let the verdict of the Congress Sub-Committee be the mildest indictment of his part in the tragedy:

> His Excellency the Viceroy never took the trouble of examining the people's case. He ignored telegrams and letters from individual and public bodies. He endorsed the action of the Punjab Government without enquiry. He clothed the officials with indemnity in indecent haste. He never went to the Punjab to make a personal inquiry, even after the occurences. He ought to have known, at least in May, everything that the various official witnesses have admitted, and yet he failed to inform the public or the Imperial Government of the full nature of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, or the subsequent acts done under Martial Law. He became a party to preventing a noble and well-known English Christian of unimpeachable veracity in the person of Mr. C. F. Andrews from proceeding to the Punjab, whilst he was on his way, not to inflame passions, but simply to find out the truth. He allowed Mr. Thompson, the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, to indulge in distortion of facts and insult the Hon. Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya, whose statements, made in the Council, have almost all been now proved to be true out of the mouths of the official witnesses themselves. He expressed such a callous indifference to popular feelings and betrayed such criminal want of imagination, that he would not postpone the death sentences pronounced by the Martial Law Tribunals, except after he was forced to do so by the Secretary of State for India. He seems to have closed his heart against further light by shutting out questions by a responsible member of the Council, like the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He would not visit the Punjab for local inquiry. We refrain from criticising his attitude over the Rowlatt agitation. But a sense of public safety forbids us to ignore His Excellency's inability to appreciate and deal with the situation in April. While, therefore, we do not think His Excellency was wilfully neglectful of the interests of those who were entrusted to his charge by His Majesty, we regret to say that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford proved himself incapable of holding the high office to which he was called, and we are of opinion that he should be recalled."

Lord Chelmsford, his defenders urge as a last saving excuse, is a perfect English gentleman. Well, we do not know what an "English gentleman" is. We know what a gentleman should be. The supreme test for Lord Chelmsford in this respect arose when agonised Punjab called him. Not only did he not respond to the call, in spite of the crisis, the prolongation of martial law and misery of the oppressed and terror-stricken people, not only did he never think of descending to the plains—what time his outraged Indian colleague threw up his post in disgust and protest—to ascertain whether official outrages, afterward proved true, did not require the check of his influence as head of the administration, if not of his civilian authority,—not only did he efface himself, but was himself so much O'Dwyerised after the first sensation of mob excesses at Amritsar—which citizens of Amritsar as well as Indians elsewhere openly and sincerely lamented—that he seemed insensible to, if he did not support, the enormity of Indians being dragooned and scourged under the Dyer-O'Dwyerian regime of vengeance and terrorism. Such was the man of whose career as Viceroy, it is a sufficient condemnation to say that he completely lost the confidence of the people whose interests and honour he was sent by the King-Emperor jealously to watch and safeguard. Of his subsequent career it is not necessary to say anything. For, so far as the people were concerned, he ceased to be, in all but the name, the Viceroy of India. The inadequacy of the action taken by his Government, in accordance with the instructions of the Imperial Government, to punish the Punjab miscreants, his disallowing of Mr. Sastri's resolution on the Punjab and the substance, if not the tone, of his speeches, have shown that he is still unrepentant and without remorse.

The Tragedy.

His career is not merely the tragedy of mediocrity. It is the tragedy of lost opportunity on the part of British statesmanship. The opportunity which the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge's successor offered was such as comes but once in history. In losing this opportunity, British politicians nearly lost India for the Empire. Think of how a Viceroy with the authentic spark of statesmanship in him would have seized the occasion by the hand, how firmly and wisely would he have acted, and conceived a bold and comprehensive policy, inspired by that generous and courageous statesmanship which prompted Campbell-Bannerman to do the just and right thing by South Africa, and thus have converted the teeming millions of India into the staunchest adherents of the British Empire. For, he would have realised that, in those five years of war, statesmanship could achieve more than it could within fifty or hundred years of less electric times. But that stuff a Viceroy was wanting at the hour was the measure of the failure of British statesmanship. It was not Lord Chelmsford's failure because he was not adequately gifted to rise to the height of the opportunity. But perhaps it was better so. Out of evil doth good come. For India a greater freedom was destined—the freedom that comes not as a gift from other hands but from the realisation of inner strength. The sufferings which Lord Chelmsford was mainly instrumental in inflicting on her was necessary for self-purification and self-understanding that must precede true self-assertion and self-realisation. It is Lord Reading's privilege to be associated with India's efforts to achieve her self-realisation in her own way. We have reason to believe that he will be worthy of that privilege. Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty is an awful lesson to those who would inadequately appreciate their responsibility and thrust it on incompetent shoulders. It was a terrible ordeal for Lord Chelmsford himself. Therefore, while we condemn his Viceroyalty what time he leaves our country unwept and unhonoured, let us not grudge him some measure of pity.

"To Administer Justice with Equity without Distinction of Caste or Creed."

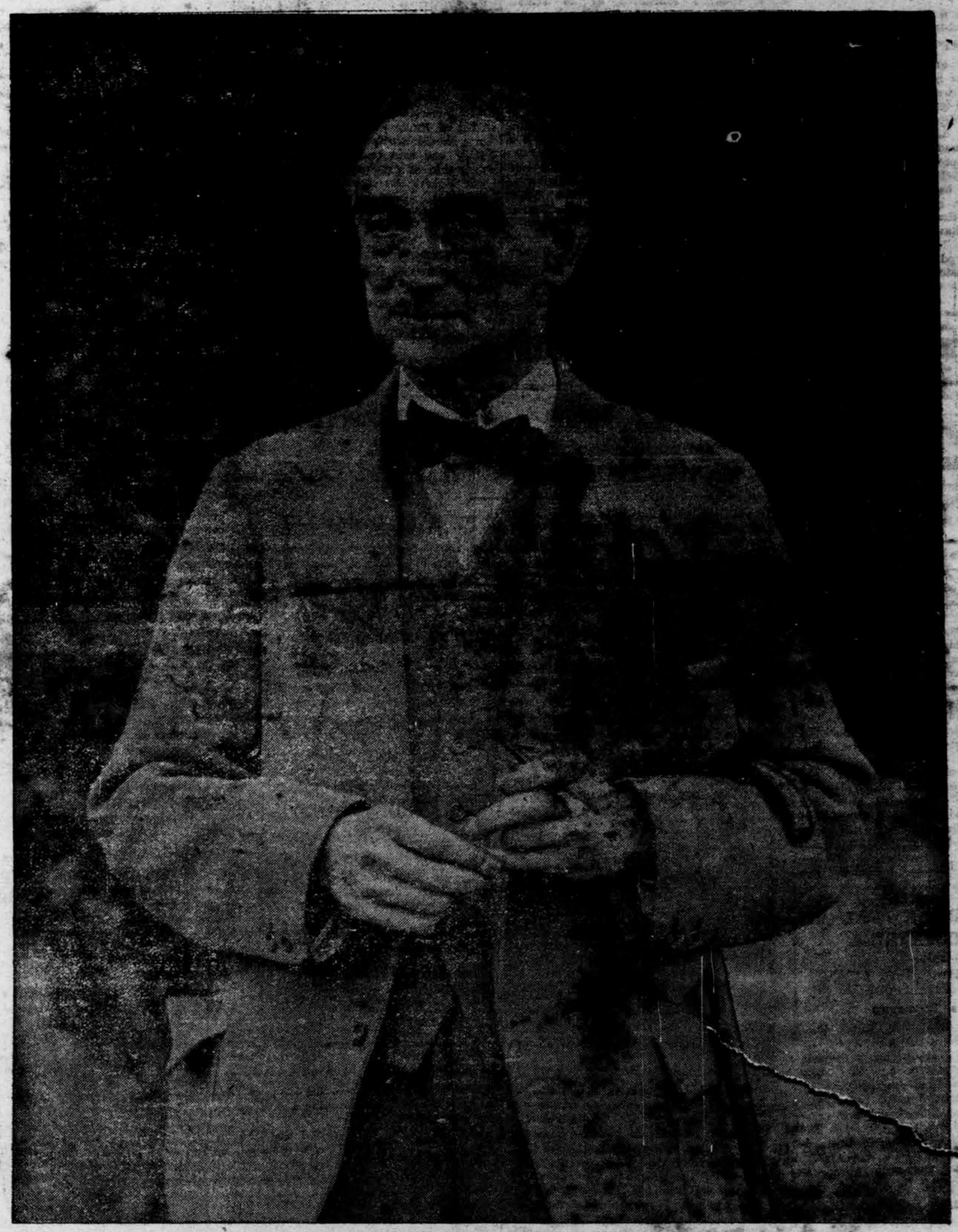

Photo by Central Press.

EARL OF READING
Viceroy-Designate of India, who arrives in Bombay to-day.

KARL'S ATTEMPT AT COUP D'ETAT.

HOW IT FAILED.

PROMISES TO RETURN TO SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 2 p.m. April 1.

Budapest.—The opposition troops at Steinmanger and a strong contingent of Budapest garrison have caused ex-Emperor Karl's attempt at Coup d'Etat to fail. Ex-Emperor Karl first appeared at Steinmanger where General Lehar refused help. Ex-Emperod Karl and his friends then proceeded to Budapest and asked the Regent to hand over the Power. Horthy refused and induced Ex-Emperor Karl to pdomise to return to Switzerland. Ex-Emperod Karl left accompanied by Teleki but stopped on the plea of illness at Steinmanger where he now remains.

The British, French and Italian Commissioner in Hungary conferred here yesterday after which the British Commissioner called on Horthy whom he reminded of the decision of the Allies to oppose the restoration of the Hapsburgs.

SURPRISE IN FEDERAL PALACE.

KARL'S RIGHT OF DEPARTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

Berne.—The arrival of the Karl in Budapest created a surprise in the Federal Palace as his departure from Switzerland was unknown. It is pointed out that no passport was needed as the Karl was not obliged to notify his departure as was the case of Constantine but was bound to abstain from Political propaganda in the Swiss Territories. The Federal Council reserves the right with regard to measures to be taken in the event of the Karl returning to Switzerland.

WHAT HAPSBURGS' RETURN TO POWER MEANS

THE "TEMPS" ON CASUS BELLI.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

Paris.—The "Temps" recalls the agreement between the Czecho-Slovak and the Jugo-Slav Governments that the advent to power of a member of the Hapsburgs would constitute *Casus Belli*. The journal says the neighbours of Austria and Hungary must now claim guarantees for the future and declares that France will stand by their side.

BRITISH BUDGET.

TO BE INTRODUCED BY MR. STANLEY BALDWIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 1.

The Budget, which is anticipated to show a surplus of two hundred million, will probably be introduced by Mr. Stanley Baldwin. Though Sir Robert Horne is definitely taking over the Exchequer it is impossible for him to master the details of the measure on which Mr. Baldwin, whose appointment to the Board of Trade is also certain, has been busy for some time.

REVISED CUSTOMS TARIFF.

"WALL AGAINST IMPORTS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

It is understood that the Government is shortly introducing revised customs tariff which, the experts opine, will furnish a wall against all imports except foodstuffs and metallurgical products.

ALLIES' EXTENDED OCCUPATION.

GERMANY'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 1.

According to the "Petit Parisien" Germany has sent to the League of Nations a new note protesting against the Allied penalties. The Note alleges that the Allies extended the occupation to include amongst other places the stations of Mulheim, Speldorf and Oberhausen and apparently contemplated a further extension. It protests that this is contrary to right and justice and requests that the procedure with regard to conciliation provided in Articles 12 to 17 of the Covenant of the League should be extended to the new measures of the Allies.

"DISARMAMENT NOT COMPLETED."

CHARGE AGAINST GERMANY.

HER REPLY TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 1.

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied Military Commission handed a Note to Germany on March 18th pointing out that disarmament had not been completed, especially as regards machine-guns, as the number available for training purposes still equalled the number surrendered; also that a great mass of weapons had been taken to pieces and classed as spare parts, the total value of which was over one milliard marks, while quantities of automatic pistols, grenade-throwers and artillery at Kuestrin, Koenigsberg, Loetzen, Pillau, Masienburg, etc., had not been delivered.

The Note requested that omissions be remedied by March 31st.

GERMANY'S REPLY.

Germany replied on March 26th, declaring that Reichswehr had only the quantities of guns, bomb-throwers and machine-guns laid down in Article 164 of the Treaty and the Spa Protocol. The reply furthermore claimed that the treaty did not prescribe numbers for other armaments, and possession of these did not exceed the requirements of an army of 100,000. It claimed that trainin weapons could not be reckoned as weapons in the same Treaty, as they had been made unserviceable and denied the statement as regards weapons having been taken to pieces.

The reply declared that further surrender of guns of Eastern fortresses was impossible in the present conditions, therefore Germany had the Treaty right to retain them, while as regards coastal works delivery of the whole of material was now in progress. The reply finally urged that Germany had not infringed any of disarmament provisions of the Treaty and was ready to submit points of difference to a impartial court of arbitration.

COMMUNIST REVOLTS IN GERMANY.

STILL FLICKERING AT VARIOUS POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. April 1.

Berlin.—The Communist revolt which was yesterday regarded as collapsing is now flickering up at various points in the district between Leipzig and Halle, the chief zone of the Communist operations in mid-Germany. Train service to and from both towns has been suspended.

The bands defeated in the Mansfeld district concentrated in a strong position at Groebers and repulsed a storming attack by the police who lost two killed and ten wounded.

Trouble has broken out at Gena where the Communists have compelled practical cessation of work. The Communists lost fifty killed and many prisoners in a severe fight which resulted in the police capturing the town of Gevelsberg in the district of Duesseldorf.

The police killed three and wounded five civilians in a fight at Mannheim.

SELLING GERMAN COAL TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

GERMANY'S PROTEST TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 1.

A Berlin message states that a German Note to the Allies' protests against their selling to other countries coal supplied by Germany at "enormous trouble" for reparations purposes, without the German Government sharing in the profit of the sales. The Note says that sales have been most extensive notably to Holland.

OIL-FIELDS OF MESPOT.

SOME PRE-WAR CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 1.

New York.—According to the Philadelphia "Ledger", the last British note with regard to the Mesopotamian Mandate points out that the concessions to exploit the oil-fields of Mosul and Baghdad were granted before the war to Turks, and, simultaneously, a similar concession was granted to the Standard Oil Company to exploit the oil-fields of Palestine, and, consequently, the oil-fields are outside the League's control. According to the journal, Britain also announces that if Americans care to search for oil elsewhere in Mesopotamia, she will not object. The newspaper adds that the State Department is preparing vigorously to contest this contention.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN TOKIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 1.

Shanghai.—A telegram from Tokio states that a great fire has destroyed a thousand dwellings, three hospitals, several banks and a large number of business houses. The population was panic-stricken and five thousand are homeless.

RUSSO-PERSIAN AN RUSSO-AFGHAN AGREEMENTS.

TEXTS PUBLISHED BY "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

SUMMARY OF THE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 1.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the texts of the Russo-Persian and the Russo-Afghan agreements. In the former, Soviet Russia renounces the Tsarist policy towards Persia and annuals all the Tsarist agreements tending to diminution of the rights of the Persian people. It denounces such Treaties concluded by the Tsarist Government with Third Powers but recognises the Russo-Persian frontier which was established in 1881.

The Soviet disannexes the islands and lands ceded by Persia to Russia in 1893 and assumes reciprocal obligation not to interfere with the other's internal affairs nor to permit the formation or existence of troops of any third State, the presence of which will threaten Russia or Persia. The Agreement provides for the right of the Soviet to employ troops in Persia for self-defence in the event of Persia's inability to deal with the military activity of a Third Power. The Soviet disclaims the Tsarist loans to Persia and the revenues from Persia guaranteeing the same. The Soviet abandons the control of roads, railways, telegraphs and telephones in Persia and the quays and appurtenanances or Urmia and Enzeli in favour of the Persian Government, who agrees not to hand such concessions to a Third State or its citizens. The Agreement provides for free Russo-Persian navigation of the Caspian. The Soviet expresses the desire to abolish missionary and religious propaganda of the countries of Islam, of which the secret object was to act on the popular masses the support of the rapacious intrigues of Tsarism and therefore closes the Tsarist religious Missions established in Persia and promises to prohibit in future the sending of such Missions to Persia.

The Russo-Afghan Treaty precludes both the parties from entering into military or political agreement with a Third State and guarantees independence of Bokhara and Khiva in accordance with the wish of the inhabitants. Russia hands over the Frontier of the districts belonging to Afghanistan in the last century and promises Afghanistan financial and other help specifying an annual subsidy of a million roubles.

GREEKS CAPTURE ESKISHEHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 1.

A Constantinople telegram states that Greeks have captured Eskishehr.

Charge under the Census Act was filed by the Census Officer, Rangoon, against Lieutenant-Colonel Capty. V.B.E., Manager of Messrs. McKenzie and Co. Motor Works, for refusing information and insulting and intimidating enumerators who visited his house. The hearing is fixed for 7th April. (A. P.).

COAL CRISIS AGAIN.

MINERS' DECISION TO WITHDRAW ALL WORKERS.

FROM MIDNIGHT OF MARCH 31

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 1.

The Miners' Federation has informed Sir Robert Horne of the decision to withdraw all workers including the pumpmen and the enginemen at midnight on March 21st.

DEMAND FOR CONTINUED SUBSIDY REFUSED.

SIR ROBERT HORNE'S APPEAL TO MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. April 1.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation to-day interviewed Sir Robert Horne at the Board of Trade and demanded that the State should continue to subsidise the industry and thus enable payment of higher wages than at present permissible.

Sir Robert Horne replied that this was impossible. Most other great industries were in a worse position than the coal industry and their workers were not only unable to get previous rates of wages but they were unable to get employment. Therefore it was impossible to tax the other already crippled industries to provide a subsidy for the coal trade.

The deputation then stated that the Federation had decided to withdraw all workers from pits including the pumpmen and the enginemen at midnight on March 31st.

Sir Robert Horne declined to believe that the miners would allow the mines to be flooded and thus lose their means of livelihood. He appealed to them to reconsider the effect that such an action would have on themselves and the whole country.

The Executive will meet again to-morrow.

"DISASTROUS AND SUICIDAL TO MINERS."

WILL THERE BE GENERAL RESPONSE?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 1.

In spite of the definite nature of announcement by miner's leaders, it is still difficult to believe that there will be a general response to the order to cease work. While discipline of the Miners' Federation is little short of perfect, miners doubtless realise the inopportuneness of the struggle under the present conditions which during the past few months have led to the shelving of the programmes by a number of trade Unions. Moreover, in several districts men are still considering direct offers from the employees.

Men are under further disadvantage from the fact that their federation is unable to advance any real alternative policy to Government or owners as the basis of settlement. The proposed reductions based on the present output vary from seven shillings daily in the case of South Wales to two shillings at Cannok Chase, while men in Leicestershire remain unaffected.

The suggestion regarding the withdrawal of pumpmen is obviously designed to force a speedy conclusion of the struggle, in view of the Union's shortage of funds but effects are likely to be disastrous and suicidal to the miners, for, it is recalled, that several mines, which were flooded during the strike in Yorkshire in 1919, have never been reopened.

ASIANPHOBIA IN NATAL.

UNCOMPROMISING RESISTANCE TO CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS.

ULTIMATE ELIMINATION OF ASIATICS URGED.

BUT NOT TO DISTURB SUPPLY OF UNSKILLED LABOUR!

The following Reuter message dated Maritzburg, February 21st appears in the Johansburg "Star":—

Among the most important resolutions passed at the Anti-Asiatic Congress just concluded here were the following:

(1) The rigorous enforcement of the South African immigration laws and the prevention of the entry of Asiatics into Natal whether from outside the Union or by inter-Provincial immigration.

(2) The deportation of Asiatics who have entered Natal in contravention of the immigration laws.

(3) The localisation in reserves and bazaars of all Asiatics other than those employed as household servants or labourers.

(4) The elimination of Asiatic trading licenses and the prohibition of Asiatic trading throughout the Province save in the reserves and bazaars last mentioned.

(5) The expropriation, subject to just compensation, of all immovable properties and businesses vested in or owned by Asiatics.

(6) Steady and uncompromising resistance to claims by the Asiatic community to full rights of South African citizen-ship on an equality with Europeans.

(7) The ultimate elimination of the Asiatic from Natal, but in such manner as not to disturb existing industries or the supply of unskilled labour.

(3) The collecting and circulation of information relating to these objects and the taking of steps of influence and organise public opinion thereon with a view of securing legislation.

LORD READING'S ARRIVAL.

NO HARTAL OR COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION.

GANDHIJI'S INJUNCTION.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following telegram to the Central Khilafat Committee from Bezwada:—

"Mahatma Gandhiji desires *no hartal* or counter-demonstration on Lord Reading's arrival. Non-Cooperators shall remain neutral."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PAYMENT TOWARDS FIRST AND SECOND BUDGET,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 1.

Geneva.—The League of Nations states that over 97 per cent. of 297 thousand sterling, representing the first budget of the League of Nations, has been paid in. All members who have paid have been allotted shares with the exception of Argentine, Paraguay and Salvador. Of the second budget of ten million gold francs, covering the period of August 1st to December 31st last, seven and a quarter million has up to the present been received.

PROSCRIPTION LIST DAY BY DAY!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 1.

The following have been proscribed under orders of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, under the Indian Press Act:—(1) A leaflet in Hindi entitled *"din pukar"* (wail of the poor); (2) a Hindi poem in Devanagri entitled "Zemindarwa" (zamindar) and printed at the Chandrabansi Press, Bankipore; (3) an Urdu leaflet entitled "Congress Bhajan" and printed at Al Adal Press, Bankipore; (4) a leaflet entitled "Protigyan" and printed at the Kamala Press, Saran Chapra; (5) a Hindi leaflet entitled "Gaibechawa" and printed at Ris Chintak Press, Ramghat, Benares; (6) a leaflet in Hindi entitled 'Police Service" printed at Prajabandhu Press Patna City; (7) a leaflet in Hindi entitled "Darogha"; (8) a pamphlet in Hindi entitled "Angrajwa"; (9) a leaflet in Hindi entitled "Vakilwa" (vakils).

LUCKNOW POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 1.

Postmen of the Lucknow Post Office have gone on strike, they assembled at the gate of the post office this morning and narrated their grievances to Dr. M. C. Sinha, President of their Union. The latter says the main cause of the strike was a dispute which arose between certain postmen and a motor-driver and on a complaint being made to the Postmaster they state it was not listened to. The second reason was the non-receipt of increment and overwork allowance which they had complained of several times.

SWARAJ SABHA AND MOSLEM VOLUNTEER CORPS

Mr. V. A. Desai requests the Swaraj Sabha and Moslem Volunteer Corps to be present at the Esplanade Maidan to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) punctually.

M. P. N. MITRA.

Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny writes:—

"Mr. Mitra, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, who has helped telegraph messengers in the hour of their trials, is leaving Bombay to-day (Saturday) on transfer as Assistant Director-General of Telegraphs. Mr. Mitra will have the satisfaction of doing his duty in helping all the helpless Telegraph messengers who were left to themselves. He has employed all the permanent men in the Kalkadevi, Masjid and Bhendy Bazar Telegraph Offices. Arrangements for the boy-peons and temporary men have already been made. And to-day he will be leaving Bombay amidst the best wishes of all his grateful servants."

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay on Friday night unveiled two war Memodials connected with Bengal Club. The first is a bronze memorial containing the names of those members who fell in the war and the second is a painting in oils of Dr. Martin who earned a bar to the Victoria Cross. (A. P.).

Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell, ex-Governor of Assam, now in Calcutta has reported to the police that while cycling from the Old Court House Street to the General Post Office on Wednesday he dropped a sealed cover containing an important document. The police are enquiring into the matter. (A. P.).

UNJUST GREEK ATTACK

TO-MORROW'S PROTEST MEETING.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU TO SPEAK.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee at Mastanshah Tank (Nagpada), at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.), to-morrow, to express indignation at the unjust Greek attack against the Turkish Nationalist Government. Maulana Shah Suleman Sahib Qari of Phulwari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Qaja Ghulam Haider and other notable Muslim and Hindu gentlemen will speak. All are cordially invited to attend.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Khilafat Volunteer Corps should be present at Mastanshah Tank at 7 p.m. (B. T.), to make arrangements. The Secretaries of the following Volunteer Corps are requested to send their volunteers at 7-30 p.m. (B. T.), and receive instructions regarding management from Mr. Abdul Ghani, Superintendent, Central Khilafat Office, who will be present on the spot:—

The Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps, the Bombay Muslim Volunteer Corps, the Islam Volunteer Corps and the Kamatipura Muslim Volunteer Corps.

MURDER OF AFRICANS IN MEXICO.

MEXICAN GOVT. ASKED TO PUNISH CULPRITS BY U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 1.

A Washington message states that the State Department has demanded that the Mexican Government should apprehend and punish the murderers of three African citizens recently killed in Mexico.

MYSTERIOUS BOMB EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

TEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 1.

A New York telegram states that ten people have been killed and many seriously wounded by the explosion of a bomb in the so-called "bloody nineteenth ward" in the Italian quarter in Chicago where many Irish also reside and where recently there have been many political faction fights.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT AND COMMUNICATION.

THE WORK DONE BY THE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 5 p.m. April 1.

Barcelona.—The International Transit and Communication Conference is expected to rise on April 10th. Among the work accomplished, the Conference has constituted an advisory committee which at the Headquarters of the League of Nations will form a permanent Liaison organisation of jurisprudence similar to the International Labour Bureau. The Conference has drawn up the text of the convention according freedom of transit while respecting sovereignty of States and providing for contingencies like war.

FARROW'S BANK.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 1.

At a meeting of the Farrow's Bank depositors to-day a letter was read from Farrow offering to meet the depositors and explain a scheme under which they would not receive three shillings in pound but something in the vicinity of twenty shillings by the reconstruction of the Bank the assets which, Farrow contends, represent sufficient value fully to satisfy all claims, provided that they are not sacrificed but realised in a proper manner.

LORD CHELMSFORD

FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce presented a farewell address to the retiring Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, who in the course of his reply said the great war brought one good thing to India; it forced her to take stock of her industrial resources. Through partnership in Government and trade British and Indians should come closer together and he saw misunderstandings removed and unity and harmony prevailed. Concluding he said he would always watch with the greatest interest and sympathy the fortunes of India in the spheres of constitutional progress and of commercial and industrial development.

London, March 31.—(Havana).—Capablanca defeated Tasker in the fifth game of the Chess Championship. Four previous games were drawn.

COMMERCIAL

(Continued from page 6.)

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 30th March 1921

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Mar. April sellers— .. .. —37/9

Do New Crop June July sellers—32

Fine White Java G. & F. Bombay May, April sellers .. .. .. —39 3

Do Karachi May. April Sellers—38/3

WHEAT.

London, 30th Mar. 1921

ROZARIO SANTA—FE—62 1/2 lbs.. —

" " —72/6 Quoted

BARLETTA RUSS—62 1/2 —72-6 Quoted

AUSTRALIA .. —85 Quoted

KARACHI BARLEY —79

WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs

L F Argentine —73

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	.. £14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	.. £95
National Bank	.. £27 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May-June.. 11 1/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar, .. 1/8 1/4

Tone—Steady Quiet

MONEY MARKET,

Bank Rate 5%	.. 57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	.. 38 3/8
" 2 months hence	.. 33
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Little Indian Bazaar buying	.. Quiet
Discount Bank of England Rate	7
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 6 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	.. 61/16
" Fine Trade bills 3 months	.. 7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	.. 7 1/2
Interest day to day loans ..	.. 6
" 7 day Market loans	.. 5 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 1.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 255 and gradually advanced till Rs. 260 which was the rate at 3 p.m. It opened for July-August at Rs. 269 and went up to Rs. 279½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 260 for April-May and Rs. 280 for July-August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 260 for April-May and Rs. 280 for July-August and closed at Rs. 262 for April-May and Rs. 282 for July-August.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday. Japan exporters bought some high class Oomras and Bengals, while demand from Europe still remains nominal. About 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 1st April 1921

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	..	April May	.. 262
Fully Good Bengal	..	May	.. 203
Fine Oomra's	..	May	.. 231 1/2
"	..	July	.. 218

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 31st March 1921.

Cotton	12034	Bales.
Wheat	9391	Cwts.
Linseed	339	"
Rape, etc.	nil	"
Gingellyseed	991	"
Poppyseed	nil	"
Groundnuts	1121	"
Castorseed	9893	"
Rice	124	740
Myrabollams	950	"
Cottonseed	12947	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	1575	"
Juwar	800	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1268	"
Bajra	1111	"
Coal	20	Tons

PIECE GOODS.

Fair activity has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past fortnight. There has been some improvement in the demand from upcountry, specially for White Mulls and as stocks in the hands of the dealers in the bazaar are limited, values have taken an upward course. This rise in prices is not desirable, as it will eventually check and curtail free buying. It must not be forgotten that several packages are lying with the Importing Firms, either in their own godowns or in the Port Trust Warehouses still to be taken delivery of by the dealers, who are at present debarred from doing so, on account of the resolution of two shillings exchange. But the sellers have been bent upon making hay while the sun shines and are taking advantage of the opportunity. The steady tone of the market, coupled with the increased cost due to the higher percentage of import duty and also the somewhat easier tendency in the money market have induced the upcountry buyers to purchase goods in accordance with their requirements in order to replenish their the bottom has been reached and that fresh stocks. In some quarters it is believed that shipments will be on a restricted scale in the near future, as forward business has been at a standstill. But, on the other hand the following factors must not be lost sight of:—(1) the famine in Gujerat, (2) the heavy stocks lying unsold, (3) the financial difficulties of some merchants, (4) the heavy depression in the Lancashire cloth market; (5) the uncertainty regarding the political outlook which as a restraining influence upon trade developments, and (6)) the Swadeshi movement which is gaining strength day by day The season for White Goods has begun and if the importing firms were to help the merchants at this time, much of the stock could be disposed off at lower rates, otherwise the goods will have to be carried over during the monsoon period. Hopes are entertained in some quarters that during the second half of this year the position will change for the better and with good monsoon the balance of trade will be in India's favour with a consequent rise in the rate of exchange to 1 shilling 10d. or thereabout.

In Grey Shirtings the [illegible] demand has not been very brisk, but the movement of goods has been noticeable which is rather encouraging. In Grey Sheetings the stocks are scarce, specially of 40 inches by 22 yards, and values have improved. Drills have not attracted much attention and are therefore easier. 26 inches Lancashire Drills have dropped down to Rs. 16 in competition with the Japanese Drills of "Toyo Cotton Mills" under "2 Ducks" stamp, which is of better quality and three inches more in width and is selling at Rs. 16-8. Five thousand bales of this cloth are said to be in stock.

Japanese Sheetings have been in better request for Siberia and fair sales have been effected.

The lower prices quoted for local mill cloths have attracted buyers and several lots have changed hands. The alterations to be made in the contract forms of the mills has been engaging the attention of the dealers at present.

WHITES.

White Mulls in wider widths have been the chief attraction in the bazaar and fair lots have changed hands at increased rates. 36 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have advanced by twelve annas per piece. 39 and 36 inches by 20 yards. Gold end Mulls have shewn an improvement of six annas per piece and the narrow width green end Mulls of four annas. White Shirtings of well-known qualities have been in better request and values have been put up. It is reported that a European firm, after settling with the original buyer, has put the cancelled goods for sale on commission in the hands of a well-known dealer. It is gratifying to note that an English Importing Firm has privately arranged to give full concessions to a well known buyer, who is now selling the goods at cheap rates for cash against delivery without written contracts. An instance may be quoted in which forty packages of White Dhooties of superior quality costing Rs. 13 average have been sold at Rs. 8-8 average for 50 inches by 2/8 to 2/11 yards. White Nainsooks have shewn little change and some lots of lower qualities have moved off at cut rates.

The Manchester Market has been easier. Calcutta and Karachi are said to have taken advantage of the decline by making fresh purchases. Some makers are in a hopeless position, especially those of Grey Shirtings as the difference between their lowest quotation and the price that can be offered by the buyers is fifteen per cent. But on the other hand there are instances of cloths selling here at Rs. 7 being obtainable at Rs. 6-4-0 including duty and bazaar discount. Some offers for forward business are on the cables, but business has not resulted so far.

Further instances of the breach of the resolution of 7th December, 1920, have been brought to the notice of the Association and the Committee has been dealing with them strictly. It is said that a dealer of Prints has been ordered to pay Rs. 1,500 as penalty and a merchant of woollen goods Rs. 600 for purchasing goods from importing firms in contravention of the resolution.

With regard to the exchange muddle nothing has been done to improve the critical situation and to remove the deadlock in business. The Hon. Mr. E. M. Cook in his speech, on the resolution regarding the exchange and trade position, in the Council of State, has stated that "I think it is likely, if the truth were told, that the responsibility would be found to rest almost, if not quite, as much at the door of the exporters in the United Kingdom," and said that the good sense of the business people on both sides should work out an equitable compromise. His advice was quite to the point when he said that "You may hold a contract from a man, and you may have certain legal rights against that man, but if you try and take your full pound of flesh from him, you may ruin him and get nothing at all." It is hoped that this sound advice will not fall on deaf ears and the leading importing firms will do their best to persuade the Exporters to share the loss by giving concessions. Government should also try its best to effect a mutual compromise between Manchester and Bombay.

The Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress, regarding the situation arising out of the exchange problem, has exhaustively dealt with all the points and has fully endorsed the resolution passed by the Bombay Piecegoods Merchants' Association and have found, with the aid of expert advice that the present serious condition is caused and thrown on the shoulders of the merchants, as a case of "force-majeure" due to the meddling of the Government in exchange and is therefore the result of an "Act of State." The conclusions arrived at by the Committee have appeared in these columns on 24th March which should be studied by all the merchants

It is reported that some piecegoods merchants in the bazaar, who are in need of financial accommodation, were not given any facilities by a well-known Bank by way of advances on goods imported, although it is known that an individual loan of about 70 lakhs has been given to an English Importing Firm on imported textiles

The fuss that has been created by interested parties in Lancashire regarding the enhanced duty on imports has resulted in nothing, as Mr. Montagu has shewn a firm front. The question is freely asked how Lancashire could object to the increased import duty on cotton goods when Parliament is taking measures to protect the British dye industry. The new tariff is not likely to interfere to any appreciable extent with the future development of their export trade.

It is satisfactory to note that an "All-India Commercial Federation" has been organised to safeguard Indian Mercantile interests and the first general meeting will be convened in July next or earlier if possible in Bombay.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Friday next the 8th instant owing to the "Amvas" holiday.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 40,732 bales 49,867 cases of cotton piecegoods as on 26th February last, which shows a decrease of 774 bales and an increase of 1,834 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton Twist and Yarns on the 28th February last stands at 10,731 packages, which shows an increase of 507 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during February last have been 17,776 packages of cotton piecegoods and 4,011 packages of yarns. The imports during February 1921 of cotton piecegoods have been 16,858 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 5,018 packages, including those from Japan. A suggestion was made in the House of Commons that unused Government buildings should be temporarily placed at the disposal of importers in view of the possibility of godown and warehouse accommodation in Bombay and Calcutta being inadequate for the vast amount of goods imported into India and Mr. Montagu said that he would communicate with the Government of India in the matter.

The quotations for the leading chops of Grey and White are as under

GREY SHIRTINGS

	Ins	Yds	Rs. a. p.
Bull's Fan No. 7 ..	38	32½/0	5 5 0
" No. 8-0 ..	38	"	10 0 0
" No. 84-0 ..	38	"	11 8 0
" No. 8700 ..	37	"	12 8 0
Buchanan's No. 8750 ..	39	"	13 0 0
" "Flying Horse" ..	39	"	—
" No. 8650 ..	40	36½	—
Cawnpore "Rose" ..	39	"	12 0 0
" "Rose No 6" ..	39	"	10 0 0
Bull's No. 8000 ..	38	32½/0	10 0 0
Bombay Co.'s No. 8500 ..	40	36½	—
" No. 1500 ..	38	32½/0	13 0 0
" No. 8000 ..	38	32½/0	10 0 0
Simpkin's No. 519 ..	38	32½/0	10 0 0
" " 4000 ..	40	"	12 0 0
" " 1200 ..	42	32½/0½	8 8 0
Forbes' " 551 ..	39	32½/0	—
Lyon's "Shamboo" ..	39	"	10 0 0
Simpkin's No. 1000 ..	39	36	11 8 0

DRILLS—

Fitzgerald's "Dragon" ..	38	36	12 0 0
Bull's Mosild No. 448 ..	38	40	16 0 0
Millett's "Elephant" ..	38	40	23 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Bull's No. 15 ..	42	32	—
" 20 ..	40	36	—
" 120 ..	40	44	8 14 0
" 050 ..	44	32	5 2 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Lancaster's No. 1000 ..	38	36	12 8 0
A. & J.M. 40000 ..	39	40	16 0 0
Bull's No. 8000 ..	38	36	10 0 0
Cawnpore No. 1000 ..	38	36	—
" No. 1200 ..	38	36	—
" No. 1500 ..	38	36	13 0 0
Flemming's No. 1250 ..	38	36	7 8 0

PRINTS—

Asson's No. 6 ..	40	36	11 0 0
" No. 60 ..	38	36	11 0 0
" No. 600 ..	38	36	12 0 0
" No. 5000 ..	36	36	13 12 0
" No. 50 ..	38	36	11 8 0
" No. 1478 ..	42	36	6 12 0
" No. 917 ..	38	36	10 14 0
" No. 200 (Lancs) ..	40	36	—
" No. [illegible] (Lancs) ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 6 0
" No. 250 (Lancs) ..	40	36	14 8 0
" No. 250 (Lancs) ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 2 0
" No. 1500 ..	38	36	14 8 0
" No. 5063 ..	38	36	10 8 0
" No. [illegible] ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 8 0
" No. 1102 ..	38	36	10 8 0
Hacker's No. 1000 ..	38	40	6 0 0
" No. 1 ..	38	40	7 12 0
" No. 250 ..	42	36	7 8 0
" No. 559 ..	37	36	7 12 0
" "4M 36," "4M" ..	36	36	9 0 0
" No. 50 ..	45	36	11 8 0
" No. 60098 ..	40	36	7 8 0
" No. 80000 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 0 0
" No. 7.0 ..	40	36	7 8 0
" No. 875 ..	40	36	8 8 0
" No. 973 ..	50	36	8 8 0
" No. 616 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 12 0
Stead & Co's "Solidus" ..	61	36	11 8 0
" No. 142 ..	36	36	10 0 0
" No. 450 ..	36	44	10 0 0
Greaves' No. 3069 ..	37	36	6 8 0
Fleming's No. 8684 ..	37	36	6 8 0

HITESAINSOOKS—

Asson's No. 7070/3000 ..	37	36	6 8 0
" Nos. 1/31 ..	"	"	4 10 0
" No. 1500 ..	"	"	4 10 0
" No. 3000 T B ..	38	36	7 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888 ..	38	36	9 12 0
" 30560/97070 ..			
" Saraswati" ..	36	36	11 8 0
" "Tipoo" W/WWW ..	34	36	7 8 0
" No. 50000 ..	"	"	6 8 0
" Nos. 55340/55350/55360 ..	"	"	9 8 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5000/6767 ..	38	36	7 8 0
Greaves' Nos. 50000/50000 ..	"	"	5 2 0
" No. 8000 T.B. ..	38	36	9 4 0
Ritchie's Nos. 8500/45510/5520	36	36	9 2 0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 8800/8888	"	"	9 2 0
"Motor Car" ..	"	"	5 0 0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ ..	"	"	5 0 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 5% per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 1.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29/15
Bars Silver ready Rs 87/6

EXCHANGE

T T on London 1/3 9/16
D D on London 1/3 5/8
3 M/st D A 1/4½
T T on Japan Rs 188
60 D/st D P Rs. 180
American Cross rate S 3.92½
German Cross rate 247
London Silver spot D 33-1/8
London Silver forward D 32-5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 77
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928-32 99
4 per cent Conversion Loan 68
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93
3½ per cent Paper 55/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62

SHARES.

Market closed very strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2100, By Cotton 890, By Dyeing 3310, Century 1110, Cent India 3345, Colaba Land 2150, Crescent 525, Currimbhoy 1217/8 David 1510, Fazulbhoy 1410 Finlay 845, Ind Bleaching 175, Ind Malwa 68778, Kasturchand 1475, Kohinoor 2680, New Great 650, Pearls 900, Phoenix 705 xd, Shapurji 290, Simplex 555, Swan 850, Swadeshi 3570,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 575, By Burma 500, By Burma N E 160 prm Bt Burma Petrol 13/4, By Tramway 110, By Steam 310, Bunda Cement 40, Ind Cement 320, Katni Oord 240, Katni Defd 1150, New India Ins 5 dis, Shivrajpur 32, Tata Ord 107/8; Tata Defd 530; Tata Hydro 805; Tata Oil 110; Tata Bunz 21/8; Scindia Steam 22 dis.

COLOUR MARKET.

April 1.

The market remains steady; the upcountry demand is comparatively less than last week. The direct colours are in good demand. Alizarine remains firm; however weak—holders are realising their profits giving concessions.

The quotations are:—
Alizarine Brahma Rs 275 to 300 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent (or) Rs. 225 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 4/4/0 to 5/8/0 per lb
Magenta Crystals Rs 17 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 11 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8/8/0 per lb.
Crisophinine Rs. 7 per lb.
Direct Green Rs 7 per lb.
Sulphur Black Rs. 1/12/0 to 2/12/0 per lb.

MILL STORES MARKET.

April 1.

Cotton Heads of 15/40s yarn have gathered some strength as the home offers have been maintained at nearly 54d. The Bazar rate has been Rs. 3/3/0 per 300 eyes. Reeds too, have some activity. Woollen goods have materially advanced, though demand has been poor owing to slump in the piecegoods market. Only on the revival of a healthy demand from mills, the market will show some tangible difference in quotations of the commodities that have remained absolutely dull for the last three or four months.

Wooden sundries, have very little interest. Bobbins kept poor in demand. Some inquiry was evidenced in Conical Pirns both enamelled and varnished, Shuttles have a poor inquiry. Leather goods kept steam though several tenders were issued by mills for Picking Bands and Pickers. The rate of exchange has greatly contributed to the nervous tone among the importers, and several consignments are still lying in the docks without being taken delivery of. The quotations are as follows:—

Bands Rs. 3/3; Bands Rs. 6/5/0; Roller Cloth K Rs. 9; Sizing Flannel Rs 7; Stubbings Rs. 50; Slubbings English Rs. 100; Rowings (Jap) Rs. 40; Warpers Rs. 130; Conical Pirn 5" Rs. 12; Picking Bands Rs. 2/10/0; Pickers Rs. 60/70.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

April 1.

Demand has not been animated. Bleaching Powder and Bichromate of soda kept dull. Caustic soda had continued in demand, and the rate has been from Rs. 36 and upwards for 98 per cent. Sodium sulphide has no upward tendency. Zinc chloride is rather scarce in the market, and the forward rate is £240 per ton C. I. F. Bombay. Magnesium chloride had evidenced some strength and the rate has advanced to Rs. 12 per cwt. Antimony and Aniline salts ket steady. Glauber salt has an increased consumption. Epsom salt is quoted at Rs. 10 per cwt. whereas, the forward rate is £8 per ton. Sizing starches have been maintained at the previous rates. The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide U.A. 37
Sodium Sulphide Jap 27
Soda Bichromate 105
Soda Caustic 98/99 per cent 38
Soda Silicate 16
Soda Hydrosulphide 2/8/0
Soda Washing 8/8/0
Chloride Zinc 45
Chloride Magnesium 12/8/0
Salt Aniline 1/7/0
Salt Antimony 2/7/0
Salt Epsom 10
Salt Glauber 6
Sugar of lead (Brown) 50
Potash Bichromate 130
Starch Maize 27
Sago flour 12/8/0
Farina 20/4/0
Dextrine 30

HOME-MARKET.

Advices from Home markets continue of a mingling character. Manchester reports rather cheerful. Set-back comes in Home markets after some decent advance, thus showing improvement only temporary. The following are the changes reported in the Home markets as quoted and compared with last week.

Commencing from 22nd March 1921 to 29th March 1921—

Liverpool Sept. 1921—8.26—8.66 plus 40
Liverpool May 1921—8.35—8.07 minus 28
Liverpool July 1921—8.54—8.25 minus 29
New York Sept 1921—11.96—12.15— plus 20
New York May 1921—12.42—12.34 minus 8
New York July 1921—12.84—12.81 minus 3

LOCAL-MARKET

Owing to a fixed minimum price of Rs. 255 for F G Broach April/May, the business in the Marwari Bazar is very restricted market showed some improvement of Rs. 8 to 9 in Broach April/May, and also of Rs. 13 in Oomras May. Broach for July August opened on the 29th at Rs. 270 went up to Rs. 283/84 on the same day and now quoted at Rs 270.

The improvement that took place in the forward market did not last long. We still look for some lower prices in the near future.

As for ready market that was kept open for four days owing to Easter Holidays, the enquiry was very good both from Japan Exporters and Mills with an advance of Rs. 20 to 25 for high class Berar cotton. About 20 to 25,000 bales are reported to have been done during the above interval.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

There was a rather better feeling in the market to-day. Coal shares were in better inquiry and Karanpura registered a further advance. The jute section was quiet, transactions generally being confined within small limits. In the miscellaneous section the British India Corporation both ordinary and deferred were in demand, also Hatirkool Oil and Indo-Burmah Tin. Cotton shares opened firm, but closed easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Brasoni 144, Bengal Giridih 26-4, Bengal Bhatdee 14, Bokaro and Ramgunh 25-4, Burrakur 51 sl, Kalapahari 16-8, Karanpura Development 16-8, Neetooria 12-2, New Beerbhoom 39-12 and 39-4 odd lot, Searsole 10, Standard 76.

Jute:—Albion 299-8 sl, Auckland 277, Bally 160, Century 6, Empire 47-8, Howrah 40-4 sl, Hooghly pref 14, Kamarhatty 454, Kanknarrah 442 and 453 sl, Kelvin pref 100 8 xd, Kinnison 905, Lawrence 534, Lansdowne 290 odd lot, Northbrook 57-8 sl, Reliance 40 sl, Union 620 and 635 sl.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 9, Agra United Mills 7-6, British India Corporation 10-8, Burmah Finance and Mining 5-8, Dunbar Cotton 365, G McKenzie and Co 9, Hatirkood Oil 8-10, Howrah Oil 29-8, Hume Pipe 11, Imperial Bank (contry) 162-8 prem, Indian Iron and Steel new 29 discount, Indo-Burmah Tin 4-4, Marshall Sons Co 7-12, Naihati Jute deb 95, Pioneer Sugar 12-12, Sutna Stone and Lime 460, Thornycroft India 6-10, Tinnevelly Textile 14.

Tea:—Zurantse 20.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 85-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 86-2. War Bonds short loans at 99-10, 1925 at 99 and 1928 at 99-4 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate for demand loans unchanged being 6 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and eleven-sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and three-fourth pence.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description		A	B*	C	D	E	Corresponding stocks on 28th Feb.				
		Stock on 31st Jan. 1921.	Imports during Feb. 1921.	Stock on 28th Feb 1921	Approximate total deliveries during Feb. 1921.	Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
1) Cotton Piece-goods ..	Bales	41,506	14,845	40,732	15 619	—774	21 728	53 851	47 098	25 382	37,427
2) Cotton Piece-goods ..	Cases	48,133	3 991	49 967	2,137	+ 1 834	5 820	3 650	17,372	34,162	37 209
3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods	Bales	1,442	74	1,448	68	+ 0	774	1,472	982	659	381
4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases	3,436	1,147	3,585	998	+ 149	907	1,362	1,098	1,360	1,020
5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	10,224	5 018	10,731	4,511	+ 507	26,8	21033	5,352	7,676	5 748
6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns ..	Packages.	2,937	1504	2,769	1672	—168	2,081	4,454	2,399	3,261	3,093
7) Copper—Braziers ..	Tons.	1,068	208	1,776	388	—162	40	195	654	1,962	3,370
8) Yellow Metal—Brass	Tons.	2,166	498	1 971	693	—195	542	659	215	682	1 498

*B. including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 9,392, (2) 51, (3) Nil, (4) 202, (5) 3,384, (6) 585, (7) Nil, (8) Nil

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column B and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually landed in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures, therefore [illegible] working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

KANARA FOREST COMMITTEE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You are aware that the resolution moved by Major C. Fernandes in the last session of the local Legislative Council to appoint a committee to inquire into the forest grievances of the district and make recommendations as to the methods of redress has been accepted by Government and a committee consisting of two officials and two non-officials with a non-official president is going to be shortly appointed. In this connection, I have certain important suggestions to make to Government or more correctly to the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta the minister for forests, as to the composition of the Committee.

It has first to be observed that a committee consisting of five members only cannot be representative of all the interests concerned. The Kanara Forest grievance are a matter in which three departments of Government are actively interested, the Forest, the Revenue and the Agricultural. Each of these departments must have one representative on the committee, which means that there should be at least three officials. To balance the officials as also to adequately represent the ghat and the upghat talukas, it would require at least three non-officials, so that the Committee in order to represent all the interests concerned even on the smallest scale must be composed of seven members at least. The number is certainly not too large. If it be said that the smaller the number of members on the committee, the greater the despatch, let it be remembered that the question of giving *effective redress and permanent satisfaction* to the people by a well-composed committee, is a matter of greater importance than mere quick despatch.

Then again, let the president to be selected be a gentleman holding a high position in the public life in this Presidency and well-known for his liberal views.

My last suggestion is that in the matter of selecting the non-officials members, popular origin should as far as practicable be resorted to, and the existing machinery should be made use of for the purpose. Let the Kanara District Conference Committee for example be asked to nominate two members, and all the Agricultural associations in the district together one member, or in the alternative, let each of these bodies be asked to independently recommend a certain number of persons and then form amongst the list containing all the names thus recommended, the minister may select any three, taking care that there is at least one member for the up-ghat talukas. It is only thus or by adopting some such scheme that complaints regarding the composition of the Committee will be minimised. It is unsafe to solely depend upon the recommendations of three or four gentlemen in Bombay, who however honest and well-intentioned, they may be taken to be, have as human beings their own likes and dislikes. Besides the method of selection I propose will make the non-official members' position on the Committee, more honourable and independent, as being derived from some popular element and not from the accidental choice of Government on their own responsibility. The question is not of having particular individuals but of adopting a particular principle.

Another principle to be observed is that in no case should a member be appointed merely on the ground that he belongs to any particular community. The communal principle in politics should be avoided. Once followed, a precedent is established and we cannot say to what length it may go in future. It may also give rise to jealousies yet unborn in other communities, I won't mind even if all the members happen to belong to the same community, provided they are proper persons. Persons are to be selected on the ground of merit and not of caste. The possibility of being boycotted by any particular community or portion thereof cannot altogether be avoided. Already in Kanara, one of the papers has sounded the alarm, asking the people to boycott the Committee and another paper which equally preaches non-cooperation is expected to do the same, in following out its principles of non-cooperation. Besides who knows what action the non-Brahmin class by far the most numerous which is newly awake, will take if they are not represented on the committee, supposing they know that the communal principle is adopted in the case of any particular community? A popular origin therefore such as I have suggested, will if followed, minimise all difficulties, inasmuch as Government will be free from any direct responsibility as to the selection.

It is confidently expected that the Hon Mr. C. V. Mehta will do his best to accept these suggestions. Certain people are afraid that he may get annoyed at any such suggestions made to him. I entertain no such fear. He has already shown a sincere desire to redress the Kanara grievances and has taken some pains to understand them. He keeps an open mind and is patient hearing. We would not be true to him, our district and to ourselves, if we do not press our claims and our suggestions on his attention. Mr. Mehta was a prominent business man before being a minister, and as such he will certainly appreciate our attempts to make our business as perfect as possible leaving no loopholes for complaints, on any account. Let him proceed cautiously and farm his own judgment bearing in mind that the object to be aimed at, is not mere patchwork but permanent effective redress. If he succeeds in giving this, his name will be permanently enshrined in the grateful hearts of the people of Kanara.—Yours, etc.

S. G. WARTY

Bombay, March 31.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

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Maitland, in fact, spent most of his time, not in the salons of Mayfair, but in the slums of Limehouse. He devoted his time to the establishment and direction of a Social Club known as "The Settlement," in the East End of London. which had as its primary object a gradual reformation of the "crooks" who lived in the district. For this work and his steady life and avoidance of things "worldly," he earned the sobriquet of "The Saint."

THE FALL OF A SAINT

6,000 FEET.

The Countess de la Merthe had once been romantic and ingenuous. Her romance had led to disillusionment. She had certainly secured that for which she had married the Count—his title—but at the price of being swept into the vortex of vice of which he was the sucking centre; and the romantic, ingenuous girl was soon fashioned by him into a brazen woman of the world, an instrument to lure fools to his gambling hell and keep them there until he had taken their last penny. Now, the Count came to Norten Castle with a bigger scheme in mind. At first the Countess said nothing, and though in her inmost soul she rebelled against the part she was playing, she went about her husband's business and deliberately flirted with Norten.

It is staged so well that there is not one of its many scenes but that will prove most interesting to the eye. These scenes are doubly interesting in so much as that every one is built up of genuine material and canvas has been vigorously excluded. In the effort to obtain reality, the necessity for erecting real wainscoting, etc., proved a big factor in determining the cost of this production—£12,000—a figure which we venture to believe is one of the largest ever spent upon a single British production. The element of improvement—

THE FALL OF A SAINT

BRITISH FILM.

The Count de la Merthe, blackguard and blackmailer, had played his part well—he would never play it again with the bullet from Lord Norten's pistol embedded in his heart.

The death of the Count and the consequent inquest provided a nine days' sensation.

He met the Countess again and she invited him to go over to her flat for an hour. It was a fateful hour for the Saint. Ever since she had appealed to him at the Castle, she had never ceased to be in his thoughts. Now, suddenly left at the mercy of her beauty and fascinating personality, he could no longer restrain his feelings—the Saint fell from his pedestal, became a mere man and gathered her into his arms for their first kiss. Romance had come again into the life of the Countess. It was a curious coincidence that even at this moment Elkin Smith was knocking at her door. Without disclosing the identity of her visitor, she managed to persuade Claude to go into the adjoining room.

For the exacting role of the Countess, "British Screencraft" were fortunate in procuring the services of Miss Josephine Earle, an experienced actress, whose work in this picture immediately raises her to the status of "Star." Besides making a careful study of the character of the Countess, Miss Earle has also carefully studied the question of dress and her gowns and furs are particularly well chosen. Mr. Gerald Lawrence, the well-known Shakespearean actor, plays opposite Miss Earle.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY STRANGULATION

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Genu Homgu vs. The King-Emperor.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Satara. He found the accused guilty of murdering one Ganga and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these :—

Accused Genu had a brother Mahadu, who had separated from him and who died some months ago, leaving two minor daughters. Mahadu's wife died some two years back and her sister, the deceased Ganga used to live in Mahadu's house for many years and after the death of Mahadu looked after his property and his daughters. Accused Genu objected to Ganga staying in the house after the death of his brother, as he wanted to assume the management of the property. He proposed to Ganga that she should go to her own village, but Ganga refused. There were therefore quarrels between them. The prosecution alleged that on the night of the 9th January, accused stronged Ganga, while she was asleep, outside her hut. Next morning accused told the villagers that Ganga had been bitten by a snake. The accused then with the help of two others put the body of the deceased Ganga in a quilt slung from a pole and carried it towards the hill, where they buried her and put thorns and heavy stones over the grave. The matter was reported to the police, who after due inquiries arrested the accused.

Accused stated that Ganga died in the field. She might have died on account of the asthama fit. He did not tell anybody that she died of snake bite. Witnesses were telling false things.

"NO DIRECT EVIDENCE."

The Sessions Judge observed that there was no direct evidence in the case, but the circumstantial evidence derived from the conduct of accused himself was clear and convincing. Accused was the only person who had any ill-feeling against Ganga. Nobody but accused could have had any object in strangling this poor old woman. The accused by his conduct showed that he knew of her death and he disposed of the body in an unusual manner not free from suspicion and gave a false story as to the cause of her death. He did not think there could be any reasonable doubt that accused killed the old woman.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that the accused was guilty of the offence with which he was charged, but there were circumstances in the case which required that the highest penalty given in the law should not be inflicted on the accused. Their Lordships therefore reduced the sentence of death to that of transportation for life.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' & TYPISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the above Association will be held at Hira Baugh Hall, (C. P. Tank) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow. All Shorthand Writers and Typists are invited to attend.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

A thanksgiving Solemn High Mass will be offered by the Staff of Dr. De Sa's Hospitals, Bombay and Mahim to-morrow, at 9 a.m. at the Gloria Church, Byculla. A collection in aid of the free poor ward will be made.

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PIGEON SHOOTING FRACAS.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF POLICE CONDEMNED.

The following is the Summary of the Report of the Mandvi Pigeon shooting Fracas Inquiry Committee:—

It was widely alleged against the officers and men of the Bombay Police that on the 23rd January 1921 they wantonly attacked and ruthlessly belaboured the crowd that was gathered near the Mandvi Police Station in connection with the shooting of the pigeons by two European boys. At the public meeting held on the 24th January 1921 under the Presidentship of Mr. Husseinbhai Abdullabhai Lalji to protest against the conduct of the police a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the said allegations with Mr. Husseinbhai Abdullabhai Lalji as its chairman and Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Matani as Vice Chairman.

The first sitting took place on the 26th January and the last on the 10th March 1921. The committee received 53 written statements; of the 53 persons who submitted these statements 50 were also examined *viva Voce*. A sub-committee has amplified the committee's information by conducting a house to house enquiry at 32 different places near and round about the Police chowky.

The Committee had duly announced through the press the place day and hour of its sittings and those who had any knowledge regarding the subject matter of the Committee's inquiry were granted the fullest facility to place it before the Committee. Letters were addressed to the Commissioner of Police for the city of Bombay and also to the Municipal Commissioner Bombay invoking their assistance and assuring them that the Committee was prepared to receive statements verbal or written from the officers and men concerned; the Commissioner of Police declined to accept the Committee's invitation and the Municipal Commissioner has neither accepted nor declined it. If the commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner had seen their way to accept the Committee's invitation the Committee's task would have become easier, more facts would have been revealed and further light would have been thrown on obscure points; several persons who had offered to help the Committee with their statements subsequently left for their native places and their promised assistance was not therefore available. There is reason to believe that a number of persons who were either prosecuted by police or who otherwise were in a position to enlighten the Committee have avoided appearing before it for fear real or imagined of incurring the displeasure of the Police and of harassment at their hands as a result of such displeasure.

Before accepting the statements of witnesses who appeared before the Committee it has examined them with minute care. Every witness was apprised of the risk he would be running in making a deliberate misstatement—the sin of telling a falsehood and the probability of prosecution by the Crown. Nor has the Committee been unmindful of the fact that the officers and men of the Police and the municipal fire bridge had not been represented. Further, the Committee has been careful not to base its conclusions on evidence which has not been corroborated in material particulars. The Committee has anxiously explored every avenue to reach the truth; whether it has succeeded in its effort is a matter for the public to decide.

Two European lads, Terrf Andree and Cecil Digorne, killed two pigeons at Dana Bunder on Sunday the 23rd January 1921. No eye witness has appeared before the Committee to prove that fact, but the boys themselves have admitted it before Mr. Oliviera the 3rd Presidency Magistrate while giving evidence on the 24th January in the prosecution initated by the Police as a result of the incidents of the previous day. It was noon-time, however, when the shooting of the pigeons took place and only a small crowd of ten or twelve boys seems to have gathered round. After shooting the pigeons Terrf and Cecil were observed running down the Masjid Bunder bridge followed by the small group of boys. Though not actually in danger they were apparently frightened by the crowd following them. Two of the policemen stationed in the Mandvi Police Chowki having observed this, went up the bridge, got Terrf and Cecil in their custody and escorted them to the Chowki; the crowd of boys stood outside; this attracted the notice of people passing by the Chowki and by 1 p.m., a crowd of about five hundred people had gathered round the place.

Arrival of Police.

About half an hour thereafter police reinforcements began to arrive from various directions. Indian constables and European officers were both there. The Committee has not been satisfied of the necessity for summoning the additional police. Terrf and Cecil were not in danger of any actual physical injury. The crowd had gathered there out of sheer curiosity and though its feelings were wounded by the killing of the pigeons the personal safety of the lads was not at any time threatened.

Unfortunately the Police reinforcements were followed by the officers and men of the Municipal Fire brigade with their engines and ladders. The arrival of the Fire Brigade enormously increased the crowd which was now at least two thousand and five hundred in number. It is somewhat of a mystery as to who summoned the Fire Brigade. It is inconceivable that the police could have sent for them. Last of all came the mounted police about twenty in number at the head of a European officer, and they finally scattered what had remained of the crowd after the combined and far too rigorous charge of the Police and the Fire Brigade. The European officer of the mounted Police carried a pistol in his hand, the object of which the committee is unable to discover.

What happened before Fire Brigade arrived.

It appears that before the arrival of the Fire Brigade the Police had asked the crowd to disperse; some melted away but others again collected. Long before that and practically from the very beginning the police had for reasons which the committee is unable to comprehend arrested some boys and adults. Of course, there was a natural curiosity among the crowd to know what was going on around them; they were sorry to see that the Police were showing an extraordinary concern for the safety of the two lads simply because they happened to be European; also they were, it is true, slightly excited, when the police now and then without sufficient cause arrested or belaboured any of them and their religious sentiment was wounded to find the dead pigeons publicly exposed opposite the Police Chowki on the southern side of the bridge.

The committee considers that the Police failed from the outset to take a proper measure of their responsibility with respect to this unfortunate affair. If they had acted in cool deliberation with an adequate conception of their duties as the guardians of the public, the sad and distressing incidents would perhaps not have happened. They cannot of course be blamed for hesitating, when their number was very small and the crowd was steadily growing, to remove the two lads from the Chowky to their homes; but if after the arrival of the reinforcements the boys had been sent home under proper escort the crowd would have soon melted away and in a very short time things would have resumed their normal quiet; but this was not done; not even attempted; and owing to the unhappy circumstance of the arrival of the Fire Brigade, the crowd was immensely increased; a requisition from the police to disperse was not heeded and some four stones were hurled at the Chowki from among the crowd; thereafter the police uniformly acted on the unfounded assumption that the crowd was bent on mischief and that it had determined to molest and injure the two boys; owing to this erroneous notion the Police very soon lost their heads and without any hesitation charged the crowd and dispersed it with sticks, bamboos, batons, cane, fists, etc., in a ruthless manner. Innocent men sitting in their shops or *pedhis* were not spared and in this deplorable business the officers and men of the Fire Brigade were active and enthusiastic co-operators.

Several witnesses have stated to the Committee that the assaulting Police and Fire Brigade men appeared to be ferocious and intoxicated. The committee has made a particular effort to find out the foundation for this impression among the witnesses; but it has not been satisfied that the attackers were drunk.

Apart from the question of intoxication among the assaulting party the behaviour of the Police was improper and indefensible. Of the fifty-three witnesses only two had seen stones thrown by the crowd at the police station; all the rest agree in stating that they did not see any stones being thrown; taking into account the number of the crowd and also the reasons for excitement, it had preserved admirable self-control; and the failure of the police to understand the attitude of the crowd is therefore all the more amazing.

No order of dispersal given.

As stated before, a few stones were hurled at the Police and the order to disperse was not obeyed. Most of the witnesses say that no order to disperse was at all given; and from this it becomes obvious that the order to disperse though issued, was not known to the whole of the crowd but even if it was known to the crowd as a whole nothing could justify the police, in mercilessly hitting the crowd and in a few cases wantonly destroying property. The Police will, it is true, be justified in dispersing by force a crowd which does not disperse on a proper requisition to do so; but the Committee is not satisfied that the time for such a forcible dispersion of the crowd had been reached; but even it was reached it is manifest that the Police abused their power to the point of callousness. Hundreds of innocent men were confounded with the few who were guilty and in the blind use of force two hundred innocent people were injured.

The crowd was so utterly bewildered by the onset that it began to flee in all directions and not one raised his hand against the Police even in self-defence. Even if it be conceded that the Police had been compelled to use force, they clearly overstepped the limits of rightful power when they kept on hitting at the crowds which had given every indication of running away; particularly their entry into shops and *pedhis* when the merchants or their servants or their constituents were pursuing their peaceful vocations and their indiscriminately beating them was in the opinion of the Committee a proceeding so outrageous and so utterly devoid of any justification that the Committee can only characterise it as an arrogant exhibition of tyrannical power. The Commissioner of Police has shown commendable wisdom in withdrawing the prosecutions against the 17 persons; otherwise it is quite probable the reign of terror which the police created in dispersing the crowd would have been unmistakably exposed. Twenty-nine witnesses have complained to the Committee of attacks by the Police on them personally. Five of these were among the accused in the Police cases; they were acquitted as a result of the withdrawal.

Evidence of Haridas Moujj

They are: 1 Haridas Moulji.

He adds—"I was hit with a stick on my eyes and brow; blood came out; I received two blows from a stick on my back; the men of the fire brigade kicked me and also hit with their fists; the police used sticks in beating me. I was quite innocent. I had not struck any one.

Evidence of Coonverji Karsandas

He says:—

When the assault commenced the people began to fly away, I also ran; when near Nandram's shop the police arrested me and dragged me to the chowki where an officer caned me on the brow with the result that I bled. In the chowki the police beat me and I was confined there for two hours. I was assaulted without any fault of mine."

Evidence of Shah Velji Deusi

He says:—

"I was assaulted without cause. While I was paying some bills people came running on that side and the police were after them hitting all round. I went inside a goldsmith's shop . . . an officer came up and asked the shop-keeper to shut up the shop.....while I was assisting to carry out the order of the officer a policeman caught me by the throat, dragged me down the shop and beat me with a bamboo stick on my head and back.....I was taken to the police station, the assault continuing all the way.

Evidence of Shah Lalji Bhula,

He says:—

"I was arrested and taken to the chowki. I do not know why I was prosecuted; people were arrested and forced into the police station just as fowls are thrust into the basket; some were bodily removed; others were caught by their necks."

EVIDENCE OF PREMJI RATANSI IS SIMILAR TO THE LAST.

The story of the remaining twenty-four persons whom the police mercilessly attacked is equally sad to contemplate. Of them, fourteen were attacked while they were in shops, *pedhis* or houses either doing their business or simply because they happened to be there. Among those who were injured were three Lohanas, two Multanis, twelve Banias, six Brahmins, five Maharattas and one Sikh. Ten of the injured had shown their wounds to the Committee during their examination. The Committee is satisfied that of the 29 men who were thus belaboured by the police there is not one who is not a respectable individual and whose presence at the place when the police hit him was not for a proved bona fide purpose. The evidence of the majority of those who were injured has been corroborated by independent evidence and the Committee has come to the definite conclusion that in hitting and otherwise maltreating them the police have made a wanton scandalous misuse of power and exhibited a singular lack of responsibility and humanity.

Crowd lost articles while running.

Frightened by the extraordinary outburst of violence on the part of the police or owing to the fear of being attacked many of the crowd while running away lost several articles belonging to them and after the whole affair was over the police were seen removing two or three basketfuls of shoes and caps to the chowki. Two women rushed into a sweet meat seller's shop; they would have fallen into the burning oven and would have been burnt alive but for the timely rescue by the owner of the shop.

"Police Officers—worthy of severe condemnation"

The committee feels that the conduct of the Police officers is worthy of more severe condemnation than the cruelty and inhumanity of their subordinates. Instead of restraining their men these officers were actually encouraging them and some of them were active participants in the attacks on the crowd. Of the twenty-nine injured men who appeared before the committee, ten were hit by the officers and almost every witness has testified that the officers were conspicuous at the head of the attack. The committee is not directly concerned with the intention of the Commissioner; but it cannot accept the principle on which he promises investigation; it betrays an amazing attitude of irresponsibility on his part. When people are being belaboured or are in imminent danger of being beaten, they are scarcely capable of asking for numbers or of remembering faces and the public are not unaware how difficult it is in this country to get the white offenders to give their names and addresses.

The Committee recommends that the public should seriously consider what steps would be necessary to prevent the repetition of such an outrage.

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DECK PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

MR. NENSEY'S EVIDENCE.

The following is a summary of the evidence of the Hony. Joint Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association before the Deck Passengers' Committee.

The quality of food supplied in the caterer's shops is bad, even good milk and tea are not available. The system under which the owner sells the license to keep a shop on Board adds to prices. The caterer should not be charged rent but should be a salaried servant of the owners nor should he be allowed to buy his own stores since that means that he buys bad stores. The ship should buy the stores and sell them through the caterer. A tariff in the vernacular should be conspicuously displayed on the ship and an attempt should be made to keep in stock all the things entered in the traffic.

Accidents have occurred though witness does not remember the dates. In his opinion the Gangway and ladder plan is better than that of embarking and disembarking passengers through stages pushed out from the between decks over the bunder boats and it should be introduced into the B. I. Steamers which did not use it at present for deck passengers but only for the 1st and 2nd classes. Even though this plan might lead to more accidents (which is not always possible) witness would still prefer it to the stages. When the female members of a deck passengers have to be lowered into the boats from stages from the points of view of decency the arrangement is objectionable. The witness experienced with his own eyes the terrible scenes of the ladies who are taken hold of by the shoulders by sailors of the steamers of the B. I. steamers at Porebunder, Veraval, and Kutch Mandvi. Their upper chest garment sometimes is torn to pieces or made loose while kept hanging before lowering them into boats from a small window of 3 or 4 ft. wide. Those seated in the boats below can see the naked condition specially of the Hindu ladies owing to the fashion of their garments. The witness has heard many complaints about the sailors of the steamers who are playing mischief at the time when they lower the lady passengers into the boats from a steamer. Even the husband and the family members who are present at such times are helpless. Therefore I strongly protest against this system to continue any longer hereafter, and urge upon Government to issue strict orders to lower the ladder deck passengers throughout the journey by all the steamers in India.

PORTORS WHO HANDLE LUGGAGE.

There are supposed to be coolies to handle luggage free but as a matter of fact they will not touch it without gratuities? Witness considers that something to remedy this might be done by creation of luggage receiving depots (cloak rooms) on the boards. The passenger could hand over his heavy luggage and receive a receipt and it would be the Steamer Coy. to make arrangements for coolies to device to the ship. Similarly on arrival at the ship h would have such luggage deposited in the ship's cloak room. He would not further make it compulsory for a deck passenger to deposit his heavy luggage in the cloak room. The luggage when in possession of the steamer company if lost, broken or theft committed should remain at the company's risk and not at the owner's. The steamer company should hand over the luggage to the deck passenger at the destination from his luggage office at the bunder for the receipt he has passed to the passenger at the starting place.

The number of latrins at present is insufficient and they are not properly cleared nor is the flushing arrangement always efficient according to the Indian Passengers Act of 1887. There is one latrin fixed for 100 passengers. This scale should be raised to 3 p. c. and there should be seclusion in case of latrins for females. In same cases some of the existing latrins are locked up and not made available for the deck passengers. Sometimes they are not cleared as often as they ought to be. Also they are not properly screened off. Sometimes women's latrins are used by men.

Drinking water should be made availabl at all time during night and day. A hand pump is the best device as it saves water. The handle of the pump shall never be removed because sometimes it is found that handle of the pump is removed in the morning and is never replaced until next morning. The number of the hand pumps must be increased. The hand putaps may be fixed in a line. The number of the available pumps wanted is say 1 for every 300 to 350 passengers.

There should be women compartments into which men should not be allowed to enter. Witness thinks they should be freely used. In Karachi (where the Association's representative said that seperate accommodation was not needed) conditions are different. It is difficult for women to sit, sleep and dress in the ships before strangers sometimes too close to them.

The space allowed to an Indian Deck passengers according to the native passengers act of 1887 is six sq. ft. in the tweened decks and fours sq. ft. air space on the upper deck in fair weather. In foul weather the space allowed in the tweened decks is 9 sq. ft. As a matter of fact even dead person is given atleast 12 sq. ft. of space in the cemetry the coffins being 6' x 2'. However witness thinks that 9' would suffice and 9' is the absolute minimum except in the case of excursion voyages at festival seasons.

OVER CROWDING.

The fleets are at present too small. More ships are wanted to carry the passengers who want to travel. Consequently if existing owners put on more ships they would be able to recoup themselves from the additional traffic and it would not be necessary to raise fares. Their dividends are quite high enough to justify carrying at present rates, even after adding to their fleets. Under the Native Passengers' Ship Act the Co. have to provide a bath-room for women. As a rule none is available. Witness thinks it necessary that there should be atleast one family servant employed for the services of women deck passengers. Also in his opinion the Company should have an Indian Interpreter on each ship knowing vernacular of its district well educated and of high social order and that a place be set apart on board to serve as Inquiry Office within easy reach of deck passengers where people can go and make their complaints known to the authorities.

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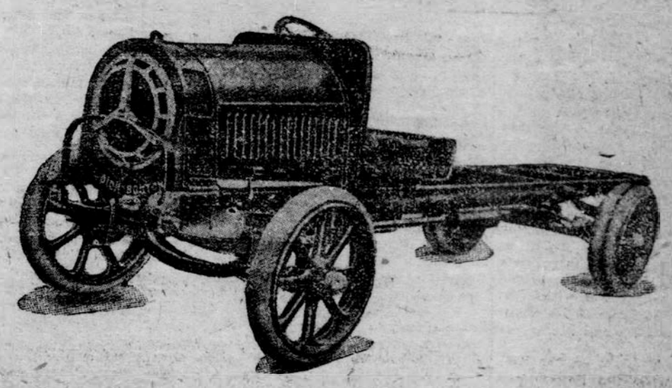

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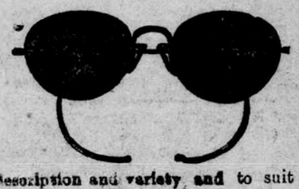

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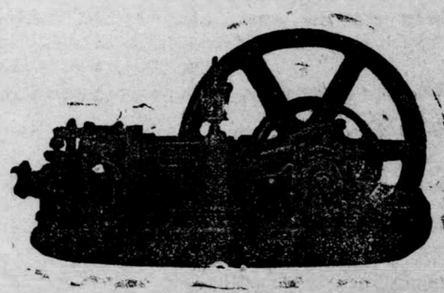

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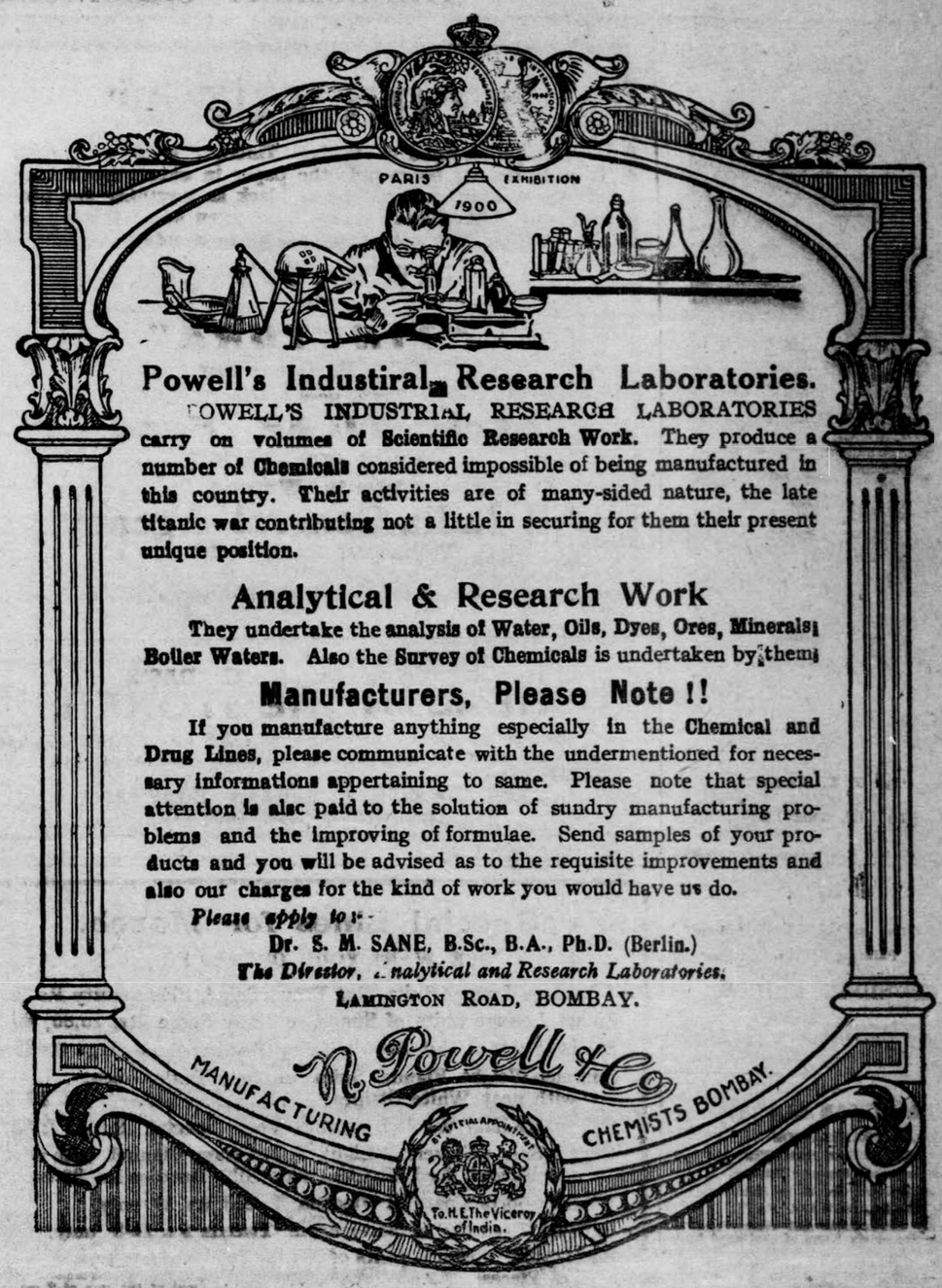

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